Volume 165 No. 22

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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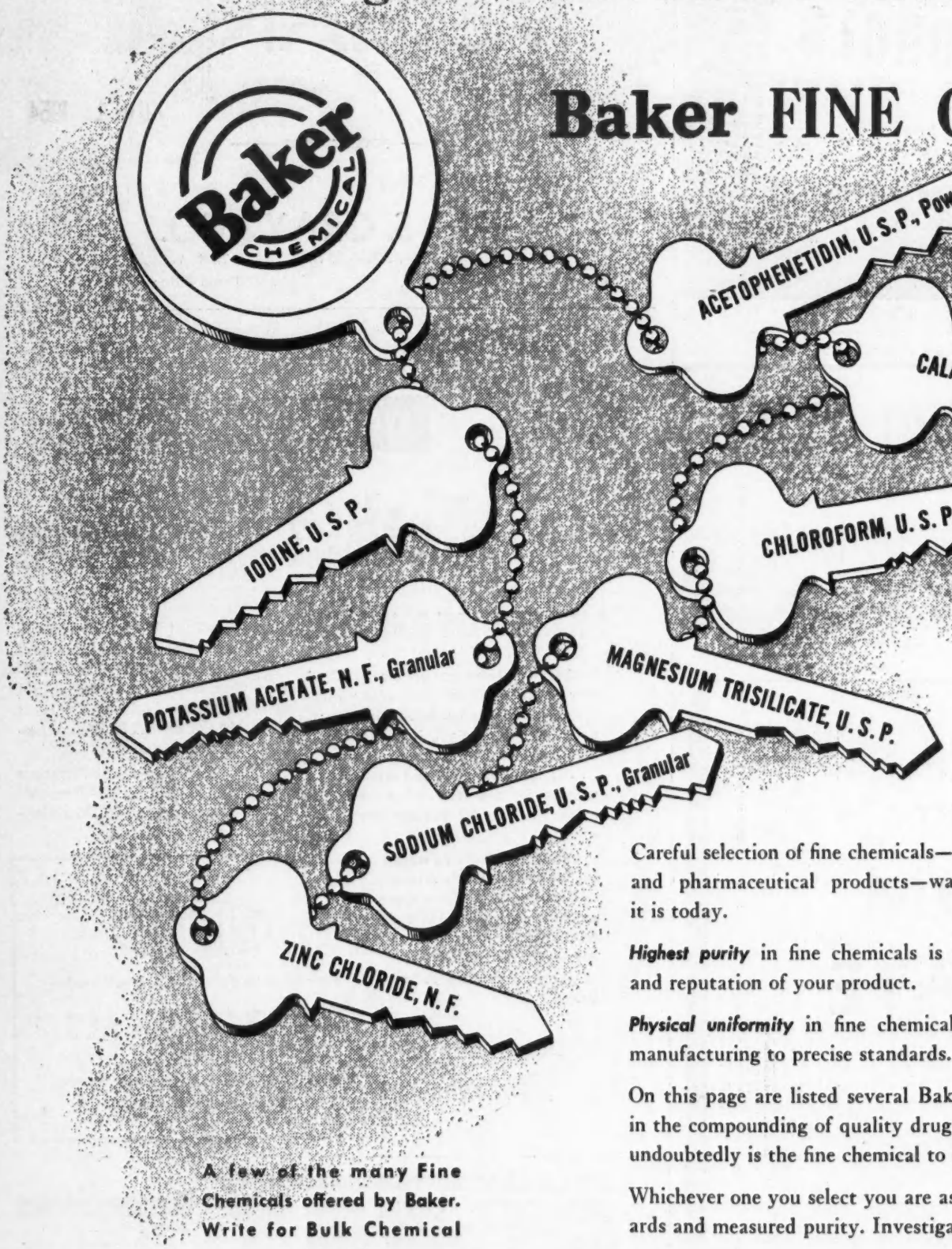

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 165 No. 22 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — May 31, 1954

FTC Jurisdiction Pact With FDA Due Shortly

The Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration have agreed on a joint policy statement to be issued shortly clarifying the lines of jurisdiction between the two agencies over the labeling and advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics. The statement will seek to implement the provisions of law which gave FDA control over labeling and the FTC control over advertising.

Although the two agencies have been operating within these two general areas of control since congress specified the jurisdiction in the 1938 food, drug and cosmetic law and the Wheeler-Lea act later, there have been several occasions when the jurisdiction overlapped to create confusion in industry and administrative difficulties for the agencies themselves.

Liaison Arrangement of Agencies

A liaison arrangement has been maintained by the two agencies for several years to keep down conflicts of jurisdiction and the new policy statement is designed to formalize this arrangement and provide more definite instructions as to what each agency can do when disputes arise.

Most such disputes develop out of what constitutes labeling as differentiated from advertising. Through various court decisions in recent years the definition of labeling has been gradually extended to include written matter not necessarily affixed to the article, which may or may not accompany shipments.

Two recent cases involved dietary foods and a health device. In the first case, because a booklet put out by the producer of the health foods described the intent and purpose of the foods, the court held that it was part of the labeling and within reach of FDA. In the second case, certain printed matter which did not accompany the device but which described its use was also held to be labeling.

Importance to Industry

The argument in both cases was that the printed material was more in the nature of advertising, but the courts held otherwise. From an industry standpoint, a clear-cut distinction between the authority of the two agencies is important because the food, drug and cosmetic act is a criminal statute carrying severe penalties for violations of its provisions.

Tin Smelter Continuance Backed by Senate Group

The senate armed services committee last week approved the Johnson resolution, S. Con. Res. 39, expressing the sense of congress that the government should continue the Texas City, Tex., tin smelter in operation "at least until June 30, 1955." The committee also approved another resolution for an investigation of tin smelting in the United States and its relation to national defense.

Immediate action on the resolutions was blocked by the Republican leadership in the senate, but a promise was made that they would be considered at an early date, probably this week. On the house side, Rep. Jesse Wolcott of Michigan, chairman of the banking committee, who is sponsoring an administration bill to close down the tin smelter at the end of this month, was quoted as stating that he would not oppose operation of the smelter for another year if the majority congressional sentiment favored it.

The concurrent resolution for continued operation of the plant, which was approved by the senate committee, does not have the force of law and is only an expression of congressional sentiment that the plant should not be disposed of by the government in the light of the current conditions in the tin area of the Far East. It is a near certainty, however, that the Administration will yield to congress on the matter and continue the plant in operation if the resolution is approved.

Benson Names Special Ass't

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson last week named N. R. Clark his special assistant to aid him in making studies of possible methods of disposal of commodities held by Commodity Credit Corporation in excess of reserve needs. Mr. Clark retired in 1932 as vice-president and director of Swift & Co., Chicago, in charge of its dairy and poultry division. He had been with Swift since 1908.

Chilean Copper Deal Is Completed by GSA

Plans announced two months ago by the State department for purchase of 100,000 tons of Chilean copper for the national stockpile were completed May 25 by General Services Administration with announcement of a contract with Kennecott Sales Corporation for delivery of 36,000 tons of the metal. The agency had announced previously that a contract had been entered into with Anaconda Sales Company covering 64,000 tons (OPD, 5/24/54).

In the latest deal, Kennecott Sales Corporation acted as agent for the Central Bank of Chile. The price to be paid is the same as that provided for in the first contract—30 cents per pound, less allowances, for fire-refined ingot copper. Deliveries to stockpile points will begin at once.

GSA Weighing Three Bids For Calcium Carbide Plant

General Services Administration is considering three bids for purchase of the government's calcium carbide plant at Ashtabula, Ohio, on which a decision will be made in a few days—whether all should be rejected, whether the highest bid should be accepted, or whether negotiations should be entered into with the bidders to raise their offers.

Bids for the plant were received from Jeffrey & Sons Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for $151,000; Brown-Straus, Kansas City, Mo. (not further identified), for $101,600; and U. S. Metal Company, Warren, Ohio, for $17,777.

The plant has a rated capacity of 70,000 tons of calcium carbide a year and was built by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the war at a cost of $3,250,000.

Nickel Share of Civilians For Last Half Apportioned

Nickel available for civilian use in the third and fourth quarters of this year will equal the tonnage distributed during the first and second quarters of the year, according to estimates made public last week by the Business and Defense Services Administration.

BDSA said this means that after stockpile acquisitions and military requirements are met, the total nickel available for non-military use in 1954 will be approximately 110-115 percent of the 1953 total. The agency said that the indicated increase in the total nickel available for civilian use in 1954 resulted largely from the reduction in military requirements.

Nitrogen Tax Write-offs Granted to 13 Concerns

Thirteen applications for tax amortization certificates involving 417,000 tons of nitrogen capacity were approved by the Office of Defense Mobilization in the readjustment of the nitrogen expansion program, it was disclosed by the agency last week. At the same time, ODM rejected sixteen applications involving 694,600 tons of new capacity.

Included in the 417,000 tons of new capacity was 139,000 tons involved in one application not previously processed and four applications previously denied but reconsidered and approved in later actions. The agency allowed the applicants rapid tax write-offs on 45 percent of the eligible investments and based their approvals on the following criteria:—

Location in an area where Department of Agriculture surveys indicated a deficit in available nitrogenous products; availability of byproduct hydrogen; expansion of existing ammonia facilities; experience in production of chemical and allied processing operations; opportunity for small business participation; the non-receipt of a previous certificate covering ammonia facilities; date of filing of applications, and satisfactory location from a dispersion standpoint.

Approved Applications Listed

The thirteen approved applicants and the investments certified together with location of the new facilities are as follows:—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Hopewell, Va., $7,800,000; Shell Chemical Corporation, Pittsburg, Calif., $371,900; Dow Chemical Company, Freeport, Tex., $3,600,000; Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Natrium, W. Va., $3,030,000; Atlas Powder Company, Atlas, Miss., $6,750,000; Ammonia Chemical Corporation of California, Oleander, Calif., $4,000,000; Utah Chemical Company, Mount Pleasant, Utah, $18,725,000; Alabama By-Products Corporation, Tarrant, Ala., $5,800,000; National Distillers Products Corporation, Tuscola, Ill., $7,000,000; Columbia River Chemical, Inc., Tasco, Wash., $10,251,000; Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's Westvaco Chemical Division, South Charleston, W. Va., $2,503,000; Lange Bros., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., $12,100,000, and Northern Chemical Industry, Inc., Sandy Point, Me., $14,000,000.

Flammability Regulations Become Effective on July 1

The Federal Trade Commission last week issued rules on flammable fabrics. Under the regulations, highly flammable fabrics will be banned for shipment in interstate commerce from July 1 on. In issuing the new rules, which stemmed from the flammable fabrics act passed by congress, FTC said it could neither postpone the effective date nor keep the act from applying to fabrics now in stock.

Biological Regulations Released in Final Form

Regulations which have been under consideration since last August to require producers of veterinary biological products to obtain special licenses to test certain of their preparations on a wide scale were issued in final form May 26 by the Department of Agriculture, to become effective in thirty days.

In line with the suggestions of a committee of producers, the department changed the language of several paragraphs of the regulations from the tentative form in which they were proposed March 17 so as to make them more clear, but refused to adopt the argument that the basic law itself requiring licensing of veterinary biologics was sufficient authority to control the sale of these products and special licenses therefore were unnecessary.

Issuance of Special Licenses

The regulations state that "(a) Special licenses may be issued in particular cases for preparation of a biological product when, in the opinion of the chief, the laboratory and other research data and other information available with respect to the product show that the product has value in the treatment of domestic animals but that the results of its use under a larger variety of conditions should be further evaluated prior to release under a regular license. A special license for such a product may include any or all of the following requirements as may be prescribed by the chief to protect the livestock industry or other segments of the public:—

"(1) The product shall be prepared under branch inspection and tested in such manner as may be administratively determined by the chief.

"(2) The applicant for a license shall currently file with the chief a statement of the substance of all claims proposed to be made for the product at any time while the product is under special license, and the product shall be recommended for use only under such conditions as the chief deems warranted by the laboratory and other research data and other information currently available concerning it.

Use by Trained Personnel

"(3) Where the nature of the product so requires for the protection of the public, the product shall be recommended for use only by trained personnel.

"(4) No change shall be made in the composition or method of preparation of the product without prior approval of the chief.

"(5) The licensee shall distribute the product in any state or other jurisdiction

—*Continued on page 70*

Rubber Plant Bids Total Over Sixty, Govt. Reveals

The government last week reported receipt of upwards of sixty bids for its twenty-seven synthetic rubber plants. A list of the concerns making offers will be made public June 1, according to the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, the agency set up by congress to get the government out of the synthetic rubber business.

Commission officials indicated that their staff would need a few days to break down and catalog the various bids for the twenty-seven plants under government operation. The plants, together with investments made by the government in modernization and maintenance, were valued at $500,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in its annual report last July 1.

The disposal commission will negotiate with bidders until December 27. Within the following month, or by January 27, it must report to congress its recommendations as to the most desirable bids. Congress then has sixty days to approve the proposed sales.

Oil Advisers Pick Chairman

William W. Keeler, vice-president of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., was elected chairman of the military petroleum advisory board at its first meeting May 25. The board also set up five panels on production, refining, transportation, program and materials.

Foreign Aid Reappraisal Urged

A reappraisal of the foreign aid being extended by this government to Europe so that future contributions will be predicated on more clear-cut, specific and mutual economic advantages was demanded last week by a two-man subcommittee or the senate.

In a report on its recent tour of France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom and Spain, making a specific reference to the billions of dollars this government has poured out in rebuilding Europe's chemical industry and the production of steel, textiles and aircraft, the committee said that the time has now arrived for hard-headed bargaining by our agents in any future aid program with benefits to our own economy given fullest consideration.

Why Findings Are Significant

The committee's recommendations are expected to have a significant impact on congressional foreign aid policies because more than usual importance must be attached to the report in view of the influence of the two-man investigating team. The subcommittee consisted of Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, chairman of the senate appropriations committee which has the final say on foreign aid funds, and Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, a member of the armed services committee and one-time Secretary for Air in the Truman Cabinet.

Although the report dealt largely with the building of military defenses in Europe, with special reference to communist infiltration and employment in the defense industries, the findings of the committee on economic aid was of direct importance to the chemical industry and the fertilizer industry in particular. The committee said, in effect, that if further aid is extended to help Europe economically, the United States should have a voice in framing the economic policies of the recipient nations.

Key Points of Report

Mr. Bridges and Mr. Symington agreed that the following points merit emphasis:—

1. The rebuilt chemical, steel, textile and aircraft industries of Europe contribute materially to the economic stability of the five countries visited. However, these industries have now become formidable competitors of the same industries in the United States. Our own income has been and is being taxed to strengthen this foreign competition.

2. It might be mutually advantageous if these foreign companies would compete

—*Continued on page 70*

Percentage Depletions Hiked for 27 Minerals

The senate finance committee last week increased the depletion allowance to 23 percent for a list of twenty-seven strategic minerals and metals during consideration of the general tax revision bill. Under existing law, most of these items carry a depletion allowance of 15 percent.

Increases were allowed in the case of the following:—Antimony, asbestos, bauxite, beryllium, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, cobalt, columbium (including tantalum), corudum, chromite, fluorspar, graphite, kyanite, manganese ore, mercury, mica, nickel, platinum, quartz crystals of radio grade, tin. tungsten, vanadium, thorium, block steatite talc, ilmenite (including rutile) and zircon.

Several other changes were made in the percentage depletion allowance provisions of the bill from the form in which they previously had been approved by the house. These include:—

Other Depletion Changes

1. The rate of percentage depletion for uranium was increased from 15 to 23 percent.

2. The reference to chemical-grade limestone and metallurgical-grade limestone in the specific 15-percent depletion category was stricken. Such limestone, as well as other limestone, however, will obtain depletion at 15 percent if not used for road purposes as stone is used.

3. The rate of depletion for sodium chloride (salt) was increased from 5 to 10 percent.

4. The phrase "extraction of the ores or minerals from the ground" under the house bill includes the extraction by mine-owners or operators of ores or minerals from the waste or residue of prior mining (thereby making these waste or residue materials eligible for percentage depletion), but does not apply in the case of a purchaser of such waste or residue or to a purchaser of rights to such waste or residue. The senate committee change makes it clear that percentage depletion treatment for waste or residue is to be allowed in the case of a successor in interest in a tax-free exchange (but not in the case of a direct sale).

5. The term "ordinary treatment process" in the case of phosphate rock was modified to include "sindering and no-

—*Continued on page 70*

Amer. Home Products Gets Its Italian Investment Backed

American Home Products Corporation, New York, has been encouraged by the United States government's guaranty program to make a substantial investment in Italy, Foreign Operations Administration announced last week.

In a program begun in 1952, American Home Products will put approximately $640,000 in cash into the acquisition of common stock of the Italian company, Carlo Erba, S.p.A. In addition to its direct investment, the New York drugs concern plans to enter into a licensing agreement with Carlo Erba which will permit the Italian firm to produce a number of American Home's products.

The entire arrangement will give Carlo Erba added facilities for such products as cloramphenicol, isonicotinic acid hydrazide and calcium gulconate, along with other products, notably penicillin, for which American Home will furnish manufacturing formulas and instructions.

The insurance given American Home by FOA is in two guaranties. One insures the US firm in the amount of $1,082,350 against inability to convert its earnings from the Italian investment into dollars. The other guaranty insures American Home up to the total amount of the investment ($640,572) against loss through expropriation or confiscation.

Tall Oil Made Commercially By Union Bag Chemical Unit

Union Bag & Chemical Corporation's chemical sales division last week reported the successful commercial production of light refined tall oil. Called "Unitol G-7," the new material is expected to double the usage of tall oil in selective paint and varnish formulations.

Resins and varnishes from "Unitol G-7" are now light enough in color to allow formulating in whites and light tints, according to evaluation work completed at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. In addition, the institute reported that many types of films made from "Unitol G-7" indicate better drying properties than similar films made from other refined grades.

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Ammonia, Gas Reform Units Of Sherritt Gordon Operating

Eldon L. Brown, president of Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., revealed last week that the gas reform and anhydrous ammonia plants, first units of the firm's new $24,000,000 nickel refinery at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, have been on stream for two weeks, and are operating in excess of rated capacity.

This huge refinery, the first of its kind in the world, was engineered and is being constructed by Chemical Construction (Inter-American), Ltd., of Toronto. It embodies a chemical process for extracting and refining non-ferrous metals from their ores, thus bypassing conventional and more costly smelting and refining techniques.

Natural gas and nickel concentrates are the raw materials for the operation, with high purity nickel, ammonia and ammonium sulfate as finished products. Completion of the final units is expected by the end of June.

Titanium Pilot Project Completed by United Int'l

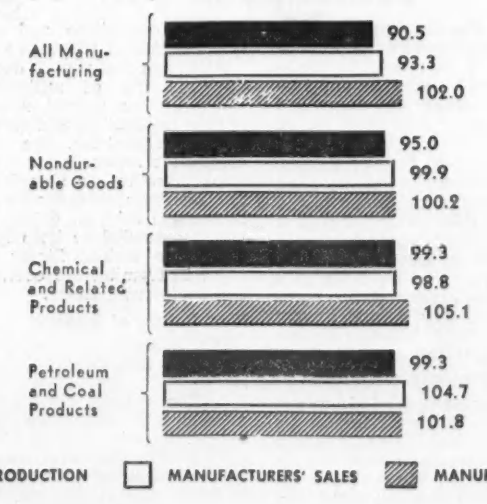
United International Research, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has announced completion of the first pilot plant operations in the commercial development of its new process for the electrolytic production of pure titanium from titanium dioxide. According to United International, the initial pilot plant work has resulted in the development of two processes, both of which appear to have commercial value.

Organon Has New President

Organon, Inc., Orange, N. J., has elected Paul J. van Helden, jr., president of the concern to succeed J. H. Gispen, who has become chairman of the board. Mr. van Helden, who joined Organon sixteen years ago in Oss, Holland, had been executive vice-president of the company since 1951.

Business in March, 1954

100=Same Month in 1953



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Price Index Dips Sharply

The overall OPD price index declined 1.07 points last week, a notably sharp reduction. The current index stands at 107.06 compared to 108.13 for the preceding week. By far the most important factor in the downswing was the effect of price reductions in the oils, fats and waxes market with the drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals and petroleum derivatives markets next in order of importance. Reductions in cottonseed, linseed, soybean, and peanut meals were the major weakening factors in the oils, fats and waxes group. Also included in the latter group were tallow, greases and coconut and peanut oils. Some items to be advanced in this market were cocoa butter, oleostearine and linseed and soybean oils.

In the drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals market, reductions in vitamin E and its acetate (a-tocopherol and a-tocopherol acetate) were substantial. On the advancing side was Brazilian menthol which showed some firming. The sole change in the petroleum derivatives market was Pennsylvania grade crude petroleum. Price changes in other markets included an advance in egg yolk and a decline in sago flour, both in the textile and leather chemicals market in addition to reductions in dried blood, hoof meal and tankage in the agricultural chemicals section.

Prime western zinc was advanced in the heavy chemicals section while dried soluble blood and some grades of gum copal were advanced in the protective coatings materials market.

In the essential oils markets, items to be advanced included palmarosa and petitgrain oils as well as Jamaican pimento and all grades of cassia. In the group to be reduced were lemongrass oil, decorticated, Guatemalan cardomom seed, cinnamon, Indian fennel seed, Japanese hontaka peppre. Argentine poppy seed and sesame seed. No price changes were reported in remaining markets.

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, soluble, ½c. per lb. (60).
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ¾c. per lb. (56).
longstick, cracked, 1c. per lb.
shortstick, cracked, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, all medium, 1c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 5c. per lb. (64).
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb. (59).
Glycerin, crude, 1c. per lb. (41).
Gum, copal, Manila, soft, MA, 2c. per lb. (60).
Philippine, pale, sorts, 1c. per lb.
Pontianak, nubs, 7c. per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, 10c. per lb. (50).
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (64).
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Linseed, 1/5c. per lb. (64).
Palmarosa, 25c. per lb. (56).
Petitgrain, 10c. per lb. (56).
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb. (56).
Prime western zinc, ¼c. per lb. (34).
Zinc dust, ¼c. per lb. (60).

Prices Reduced

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb. (56).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 1c. per lb. (56).
"0000," 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton (64).
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia (40).
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (56).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia (40).
Lard, ¾c. per lb. (64).
Linseed meal, $5 per ton (64).
Nutmeg, East Indian, shrivel, ½c. per lb. (56).
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (64).
Croton, 20c. per lb. (56).
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb. (56).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (64).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $10 per ton (64).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 4c. per lb.
Red, Japanese, hontakas, ½c. per lb. (56).
White, 5c. per lb.
Petroleum, Penna. grade, 50c. per bbl. (44).
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (56).
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb. (59).
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, 1c. per lb. (56).
Salvadorian, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (64).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York (40).
Chicago, 50c.
a-Tocopherol, $43 per kilo, (50).
Acetate, $60 per kilo.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

May 28, 1954	May 21, 1954	May 29, 1953
107.06	108.13	106.24

Nitrogen Solution Prices Set by Division of Allied

The Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced nitrogen solutions (ammonium nitrate-ammonia) contract prices for the fertilizer year July, 1954, to June, 1955:—

Effective July 1, for the period July-August, 1954, $126 per net ton of nitrogen, f.o.b., Hopewell, Va., and Southpoint, Ohio. For the period September-October, $128 per ton of nitrogen. For the period November-December, $130 and for the period January, 1955, to June, 1955, $132. These prices compare with the previous price of $128 per net ton of nitrogen.

ADMA Shapes Agenda For Its Annual Parley

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has outlined the program for its forty-second annual meeting, which will take place June 28 to 30 at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

The parley's first day will be given over to reports by the association's treasurer, general counsel, executive vice-president, president and section chairmen. At the second general session on June 29, there will be additional reports by section heads and three guest speakers.

Dr. Robert L. Wilson, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, will give an address entitled, "Maintaining the Pace of Scientific and Technological Development." Dr. Stanley Dorst, dean of the College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, will present some brief remarks on behalf of the National Fund for Medical Education.

Last speaker on the twenty-ninth will be George Bugbee, newly-named president of the Health Information Foundation, who will report on the present status of HIF. In appearing before ADMA, Mr. Bugbee will be making his first formal address since officially succeeding the late W. H. P. Blandy as head of the foundation.

The third general session—on June 30—will hear Dr. Harland H. Hatcher, president of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Dr. Albert H. Holland, jr., recently-appointed medical director of the Food and Drug Administration. Dr. Hatcher will present a talk entitled "Between Two Worlds." Dr. Holland will discuss current problems and future plans of the division of medicine, particularly as they affect closer contacts with the pharmaceutical industry.

There will also be reports by section heads at this session as well as the election of new ADMA officers. The banquet will be held the night of the thirtieth.

Ferric Chloride Capacity Of Pennsalt Now Double

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has more than doubled its capacity for the production of anhydrous ferric chloride, Pennsalt's industrial chemicals division has revealed. Pennsalt, for more than twenty years the only domestic producer of this chemical, placed in operation this month a new plant as part of its Wyandotte, Mich., works.

Anhydrous ferric chloride is widely used in sewage and water treatment, serves as a catalyst in the manufacture of certain organic chlorides, as an etchant in photoengraving, and is used in Friedelcrafts reactions and the recovery of glycerine.

Ungerer Chooses Sales Mgr.

Ungerer & Co., New York, has appointed Stuart Goodwillie general sales manager. Mr. Goodwillie has had over twenty-five years of sales experience. He has been associated with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and more recently, for over eleven years, with Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., New York.

Stauffer Presidential Aid

William Engs, former manager of manufacturing for American Cyanamid Company's agricultural chemicals division, has been appointed assistant to the president of Stauffer Chemical Company, its subsidiaries and associated companies, effective June 1. Mr. Engs joined Cyanamid in 1941 as technical coordinator of various war projects for its Chemical Construction Corporation subsidiary. He became director of Cyanamid's chemical engineering division at the Stamford, Conn., laboratories, and, later, was made manager of operations of North American Cyanamid, Ltd.

Shell Chemical in Production On p-TBBA at Martinez Unit

Commercial quantities of p-tert-butylbenzoic acid are now being produced at Shell Chemical Corporation's new plant at Martinez, Calif., it was announced last week by C. W. Humphreys, manufacturing vice-president. The acid, a new chemical intermediate, is made by blowing air through hot liquid p-tert-butyltoluene in the presence of a metallic catalyst.

The Martinez unit is the first full-scale commercial plant designed to prepare a monobasic aromatic acid by a one-step oxidation process, according to Mr. Humphreys. This process, he pointed out, is the result of several years intensive research by Shell Development Company and can be readily adapted to the manufacture of many monobasic aromatic acids depend on the market demands for these compounds.

Present uses, as well as areas of most promising immediate growth, are in surface coating applications where p-TBBA is employed as a vegetable oil "upgrader" by producers of alkyd resins, it was stated. Potential uses for this new acid include the preparation of alcohol and glycol esters for plasticizing polyvinyl chloride, cellulose ethers and esters, the manufacture of insecticides, waxes and corrosion inhibitors for metal. The metal salts of p-tert-butylbenzoic acid, it was added, may find commerciad use as the soap component of greases, thickening agents for hydrocarbons and paints and stabilizers for vinyl polymers and co-polymers.

CSMA's President Sees Business Leveling Off Soon, Rising in Fall

A prediction that the current business adjustment will level off when the Federal Reserve Board's production index, now at 123, hits 120 was made last week by Melvin Fuld of Fuld Bros., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Fuld, who is president of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, told CSMA's fortieth midyear meeting, held May 23 to 25 at the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, that he expects the index to remain at the 120 level for four or five months.

After Labor Day, he continued, a business pickup will raise the index to 127 or 130 during the last quarter of 1954. Last year's index averaged 134, with the high month at 137, he pointed out. This improvement during the last quarter, the speaker felt, will be but the first phase of a long-range resumption of steady growth. In fact, he termed it the first chapter of a long book having to do with dynamic factors in our economy over the next five to ten years.

Business Hangover Seen

"Things are not as good as they might be, but they could be lots worse," Mr. Fuld said in summing up the 1954 business picture thus far. Business this year has suffered from a hangover caused by last year's excesscs, he asserted. Despite this, he stressed, earnings are the third highest in our history. He, therefore, was of the opinion that the pattern does not indicate any need for the "wonder" types of business stimulation measures.

Mr. Fuld said he looks for a big push toward reducing distribution costs, and went on to outline in detail the various factors of sound sales management that will contribute heavily to this purpose. Product diversification will be popular, he stated, urging companies not to wait too long to plan it. Diversification, he emphasized, must be an integral part of management thinking and research must be constant.

The speaker saw research releasing a flood of new products to loosen up the tightened market. The new products due to be unveiled, he continued, are items that were kept on laboratory shelves during the days of the sellers' market. Many concerns, he said, are diversifying and will go all-out for increased sales.

New Chemical Advertising Trend

A new trend was noted by the speaker in chemical advertising: tie-in campaigns by prime producers with their major suppliers. Advertising expenditures will increase, he declared, suggesting that other segments of the chemical specialties industry may well take a leaf from the aerosol division, which by steady promotion has pushed its sales up 45 percent over the 1952 level.

The CSMA president urged careful scrutiny of all items of sales expense. He was particularly critical of the present practice of devoting the major share of the sales training budget to novices at

—*Continued on page 38*

Archer-Daniels-Midland Buys USI Resin Division

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has bought the resin division of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, for an undisclosed amount of cash, it was revealed last week. USI is an operating division of National Distillers Products Corporation.

Acquired by ADM were the USI resin plants at Newark, N. J., and Pensacola, Fla., as well as the stocks, formulations and trademarks owned by the resin division. Besides the two new facilities at Newark and Pensacola, ADM has four other plants capable of turning out alkyd resins. They are located at Minneapolis; Edgewater, N. J.; Toronto, Ont., and Los Angeles. ADM indicated that most of these plants will soon be refitted to produce USI formulations.

The Newark installation, which includes a research laboratory, currently turns out about 150 basic products, including esters, maleic and polyester resins. Soluble resins used in the protective coatings industry are made at Pensacola along with phenolics used by the foundry industry.

Linseed oil for Newark and Pensacola will be shipped from ADM plants at Minneapolis; Kenedy, Tex., and Buffalo, N. Y. Soybean oil will go out from ADM's units at Decatur, Ill., and Mankato, Minn. Glycerine will be supplied by the Wyandotte, Mich., plant until ADM's new higher fatty alcohol plant is completed at Ashtabula, Ohio, in December. Fatty acids will be obtained from ADM plants at Minneaplis, Edgewater and Wyandotte.

Silicates Plant Being Built By Johns-Manville in Calif.

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has begun construction of a new plant at Lompoc, Calif., for the production of synthetic silicates from diatomite.

The Lompoc facility, which is expected to get into operation in eighteen months to two years, will produce an entirely new line of J-M products from the synthetic silicates, tailor-made for use as inert absorbents, bulking agents or extenders in paint, rubber, paper, cleansers, insecticides, fertilizers, dry cleaning, petroleum and other fields.

The synthetic silicates will be manufactured directly from crude diatomite by reaction with lime or magnesia under pressure. J-M has maintained commercial diatomite operations at Lompoc for sixty-one years.

Alcolac Development Head

Carl Pacifico has been named director of market development of American Alcolac Corporaton, Baltimore, Md. In his new post Mr. Pacifico will develop new industrial markets for Alcolac's line of synthetic detergents. He joined Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, after World War II and joined Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., in 1949. He was director of development at Wyandotte prior to his appointment by Alcolac.

Plasticizer Development Told by Pittsburgh Coke

"Pittsburgh PX-118," an isooctyl decyl phthalate plasticizer with lower volatility and a higher degree of permanence than dioctyl phthalate, is now available from the plasticizer division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Because of its low volatility and high permanence, "Pittsburgh PX-118" provides outstanding performance in high temperature processing cycles and in calendering and coating operations involving the exposure of large surface areas, Pittsburgh Coke said.

Vinyl products containing "Pittsburgh PX-118" are characterized by long life and an excellent resistance to extraction by various materials. Vinyls plasticized with the material are approximately equal in low temperature flexibility to those plasticized with DOP, the company said, adding that "Pittsburgh PX-118" has good electrical properties that make it ideal for use in electric wire and cable. Pittsburgh isooctyl decyl phthalate is available in tankcars, tank trucks and fifty-five-gallon drums from the company's shipping points in Pittsburgh, Boston and Lyndhurst, N. J.

Lithium Corporation Elects

Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn., has elected Samuel H. Rogers, vice-president of Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, to its board of directors. Mr. Rogers succeeds as a director Karl M. Leute, former president and founder, who died in March. The company earlier elected Herbert W. Rogers, its former secretary, to succeed Mr. Leute as president. Charles S. Bellows in turn has succeeded Herbert W. Rogers as secretary.

Petroleum Items Showed '53 Gain

Output of crude products from petroleum and natural gas in 1953 was 10,819,000,000 pounds, compared with 7,867,000,000 pounds in 1952, an increase of 38 percent, the Tariff Commission reported last week. The larger production last year was accounted for in part by several plants which began operations in 1953.

Sales in 1953 were 6,986,000,000 pounds, valued at $299,000,000, compared with 4,732,000,000 pounds, valued at $265,000,000, in the previous year. Production of all aromatic and naphthenic products in 1953 was 2,499,000,000 pounds, an increase of 56 percent over 1952. Sales in 1953 amounted 1,794,000,000 pounds, valued at $73,000,000 compared with 1,280,000,000 pounds, valued at $47,000,000, in 1952, an increase of 40 percent in quantity and 57 percent in value.

The output of benzene (except motor-grade) from petroleum was 462,000,000 pounds in 1953, or 81 percent more than 1952. Production of toluene was 836,000,000 pounds in 1953 compared with 464,000,000 pounds in 1952. The output of xylene increased to 749,000,000 pounds in 1953 from the 444,000,000 pounds reported for 1952.

Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Output

Production of aliphatic hydrocarbons in 1953 was 8,320,000,000 pounds, an increase of 2,058,000,000 pounds from the 6,262,000,000 pounds reported for 1952. Sales of aliphatic hydrocarbons amounted to 5,192,000,000 pounds, valued at $226,000,000, in 1953, compared with 3,451,000,000 pounds, valued at $219,000,000, in 1952. The production of ethylene in 1953 was 2,136,000,000 pounds compared with an output of 1,809,000,000 pounds in 1952.

Propane production in 1953 was 1,217,000,000 pounds, and production of propylene and propane-proylene mixture was 1,222,000,000 pounds. In 1952, propane production was 580,000,000 pounds, and that of the propylene and propane-propylene mixture was 996,000,000 pounds. Production of butadiene, one of the ingredients of GR-S type synthetic rubber, was 1,152,000,000 pounds in 1953, compared with 1,106,000,000 pounds in 1952.

"Washington Talks It Over," the weekly column of commentary by Ralph L. Cherry formerly found here, now appears on the editorial page, which in this issue is page 32.

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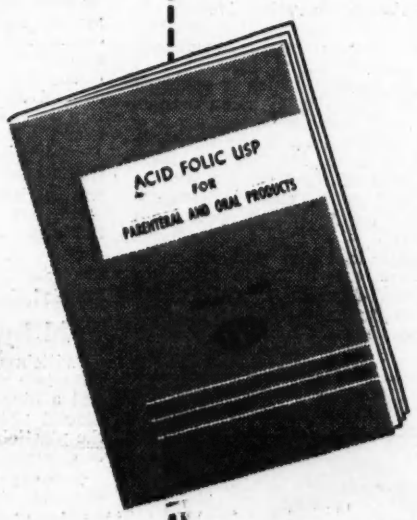

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Association Meetings

This Week

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting and joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13.

American Chemical Society, Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum October 12-15.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., November 3-6.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28-30.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22-27.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, June 13-18.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 1.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 14-16.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23.

Chemical Specialities Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, spring luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, June 17; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September 11-19.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 27-29.

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

Proprietary Association of Canada, annual meeting, Thousand Island Club, Alexander Bay, N. Y., June 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, exposition, technical conference, Public Auditorium, Cleveland and Statler hotels, Cleveland, Ohio, June 7-10.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 8.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, annual meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 14-16.

United States Trade-Mark Association, annual meeting, Pierre hotel, N. Y., June 23.

World Congress on Surface Active Agents, Sorbonne, Paris, France, August 30-September 3.

Chemical Industry Executives Are on Management Program

A number of executives from several branches of the chemical industry will be among the speakers at the American Management Association's general management conference, to be held June 21 through 23 at the Statler hotel, New York.

A. A. Stambaugh, chairman of the board of directors of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), will be chairman at the opening session on June 21. Edward T. T. Williams, president of Lambert Company, Jersey City, N. J., will speak on "How to Do Better Than Average."

On the following days, Charles T. Lipscomb, jr., president of the Pepsodent division of Lever Brothers Company, New York, will serve as session chairman and the following papers will be offered:—"Management of the Pricing Function," by P. B. Wishart, president of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and "Getting the Most From Inventory Investment," by Carl J. Greek, inventory manager of Standard Oil Company (Ohio).

New Jersey Zinc Manager

James P. Sheridan has been named manager of pigment sales for New Jersey Zinc Sales Company's western district, Chicago. Mr. Sheridan has been with the company for more than thirty-one years, and for the past eighteen years he has been a sales representative in the pigment field.

J.T. Baker Chemical Co. Celebrates 50th Birthday

The J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., this year is celebrating its fifthieth anniversary as a manufacturer of high purity chemicals.

The company was founded in 1904 by John Townsend Baker to supply laboratory chemists with chemicals as pure as could be produced commercially. In 1941 the Vick Chemical Company acquired the outstanding stock of J. T. Baker Chemical Company to further its aim of attaining greater diversification of its holdings.

By the end of the war in 1945, Baker was able to concentrate on its long-range program of development. Initial efforts were directed especially toward the production of new high purity chemicals in tonnage quantities for industrial and pharmaceutical use. Since 1945, eighteen new manufacturing units with accompanying control facilities have been erected. Plans are now on the drawing board for a new research laboratory to be erected adjacent to the present plant at Phillipsburg.

The group of less than two dozen people employed by J. T. Baker in 1904 increased to 471 when war production was at its peak in 1942, and since then this number has almost doubled. Similarly, the six small buildings comprising the original Baker plant have been replaced by over 100 buildings with modern equipment and facilities for handling the company's research, production, warehousing and sales operations.

Chemical Institute of Canada Shapes Its June Conference

Several aspects of management training will be an opening-day feature of the thirty-seventh annual conference and exhibition of the chemical Institute of Canada, to be held at the Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21 through 23. The management training topic will be the central theme of the "Molecules to Management" symposium scheduled for the afternoon of the opening day.

A four-man panel of experts in this field will lead off the afternoon session, under chairman A. O. Wolff, of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal. "Management Training" is the title of a talk to be given by the first panel speaker, Francis J. Curtis, vice-president, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. "Communications and Human Relations" will be discussed by James T. McCay, of Bois, McCay & Associates, Ltd., Montreal.

"Financial Planning and Control" will be the subject of C. A. Kline, jr., first assistant treasurer of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. "The Alcan Development Program for Newly-Engaged Engineering Graduates," will be

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DCAT to Hear FTC Head

The Drug, Chemcal and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will hear Edward F. Howrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, speak at its spring luncheon meeting June 17 at the Commodore hotel, New York. A reception will be held at noon and luncheon is scheduled for 12:30 p.m.

Colgate Picks George Fuller To Head Essential Oils Unit

Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., has chosen George H. Fuller to head its perfumery and essential oils division, it was announced last week by Dr. Thomas H. Vaughn, vice-president in charge of research and development.

Mr. Fuller, formerly plant manager for Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., New York, in his new post will be responsible for the creation of new flavors and odors for Colgate's product line. He will devote special attention to the products of Colgate

George H. Fuller

International's twenty-eight overseas branches and subsidiaries, where many problems arise in connection with localized preferences.

Mr. Fuller's other responsibilities include research into new methods and materials analysis and the control of the quality of the perfume and flavor ingredients that go into Colgate products. Colgate's new perfumery division head joined Harriet Hubbard Ayer in 1926 as a manufacturing division head. Before becoming plant manager for Ayer, Mr. Fuller served as chief chemist and perfumer.

Atomic Power Plants Seen Competitive in 5 to 10 Years

Privately-financed atomic power plants will compete successfully with conventional power plants in five to ten years, General Electric Company's top atomic official predicted last week.

Speaking on the Atomic Industrial Forum in Washington, D. C., Francis K. McCune, general manager of the G-E atomic products division, also named two nuclear reactors which General Electric believes best suited for early economical power production.

"First," Mr. McCune told forum members, "we at General Electric believe that electric utility companies will be owning and operating a number of atomic power plants within the next ten years.

"Second, we believe some of these will be full-scale and, what is most important, they will generate electricity at competitive costs, possibly within five, certainly within ten years.

"Third, we believe that this will be accomplished without government subsidy for production plant construction or operation, and with government-supplied fuel priced at cost-of-production levels."

He pointed out, however, that he was attempting in no way "to detract from the immeasurable significance of knowledge developed through Atomic Energy Commission contracts."

"Of course, the government's large expenditures for research and development of plutonium production reactors, mobile power reactors, and other power reactors form the base from which private industry can proceed," he said.

MCA Chooses George Worden To Direct Publicity Operation

George M. Worden has been appointed director of publicity by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Formerly he was assistant director of advertising and publicity for Air Reduction Company, New York.

While with Air Reduction, Mr. Worden served on the public relations advisory committee of MCA and for the past three months has been on loan with that organization in connection with the recently completed first annual Chemical Progress Week. Prior to joining Air Reduction he was an account executive with the New York public relations firm of Hill & Knowlton, Inc.

Soybean World Outturn Is Now Placed Higher

World soybean production in 1953 is placed at 664,000,000 bushels, according to the second estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. While this estimate represents an increase of 10,000,000 bushels from the preliminary forecast ((OPD, 12/21/54), it also confirms the early indication of a harvest slightly smaller than in 1952.

The revision in the estimate of production in 1952 to 674,200,000 bushels, FAS pointed out, makes that crop an all-time high. The upward revisions in the estimates for both 1952 and 1952 were due to increases in official estimates of United States production.

The decline of 1.5 percent in world production from 1952 is explained essentially by the fact that the sizable increase in the estimated China-Manchurian harvest failed to offset wholly the sharp decline in United States output, the agency said. United States production represents about 88 percent of the soybeans grown in the areas of the free world while production in the free world accounts for about one-half of the world total.

Canada Sets New Record

Canada's soybean production set a new record for the tenth successive year. The crop, confined to Ontario Province, amounted to 4,406,000 bushels. This is 7 percent above the 1952 output and over twenty-one times the average prewar volume. Harvested acreage, also a record, was one-fourth larger than the previous year, but insufficient rain and high temperatures reduced the yield per acre to 20.4 bushels compared with 24.0 bushels in 1952.

As usual, the bulk of the crop will be processed in Canada, although the first overseas shipment of Canadian soybeans ever made was reported to have left an Ontario port bound for western Germany during the early part of last October. Canadian statistics show 483,514 bushels of soybeans exported during the period August 1953-February, 1954. During calendar 1953 a record 8,600,000 bushels of soybeans was crushed in Canada, yielding 45,285 short ons of oil and 206,581 tons of oil meal.

United States soybean production in 1953 is estimated at 262,341,000 bushels, the lowest since 1949. The crop was 12 percent less than the 1952 outturn, now revised to 298,052,000 bushels (the second largest of record). Harvested area at 14,366,000 acres was an all-time high but drought reduced the per acre yield to 18.3 bushels against 20.8 in 1952 and the 1942-51 average of 19.7 bushels. The harvesting season was the earliest and per-

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Armed Forces Group Selects Adm. Prime as New President

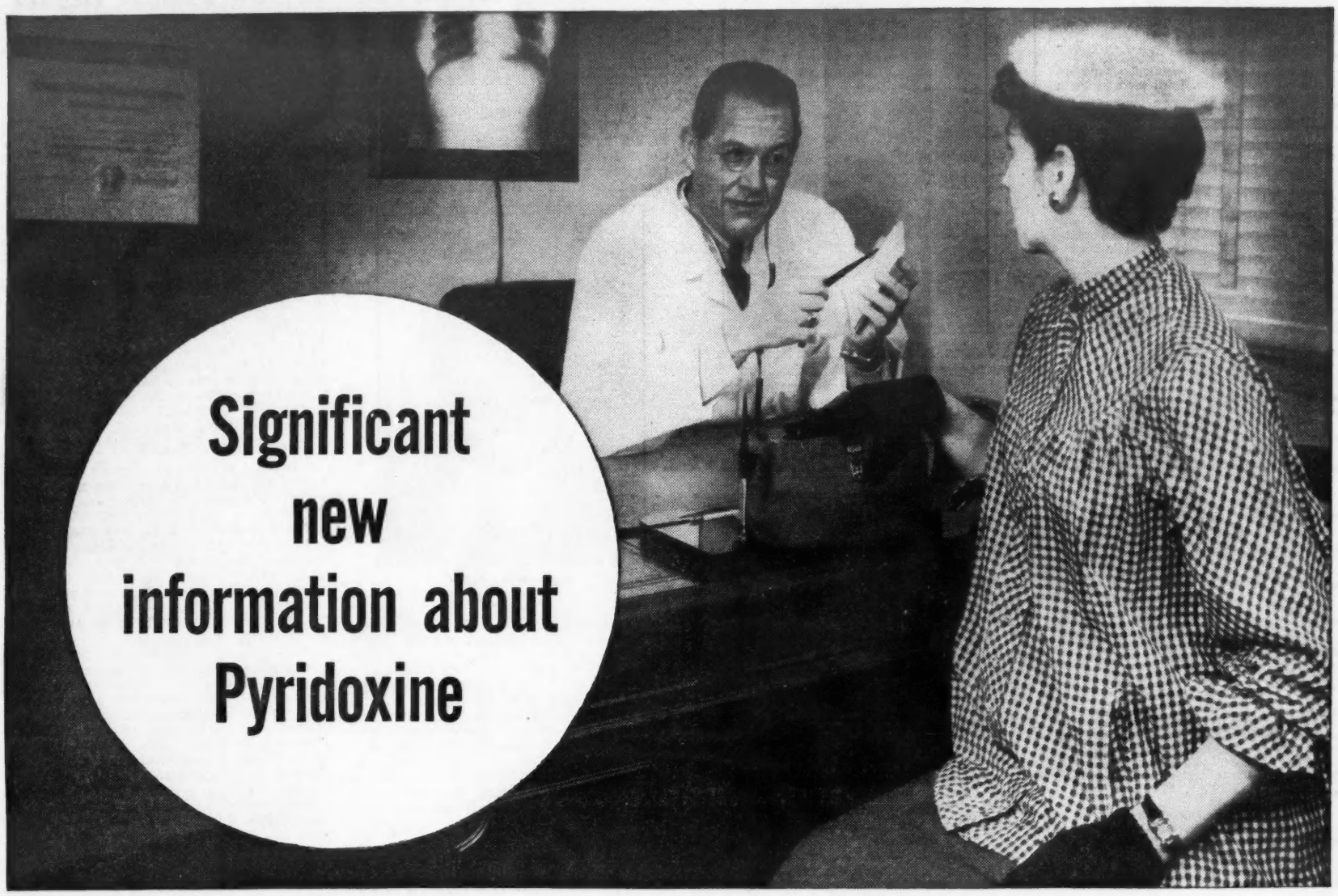
Election of Rear Adm. Nathaniel S. Prime (USN, Ret.) as president of the Armed Forces Chemical Association was announced May 21 at the general meeting of the association in Washington, D. C. Adm. Prime, who operates Prime, Inc., an engineering research organization, succeeds L. W. Munchmeyer, General Aniline & Film Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y. Maj. Gen. William M. Creasy, recently named Chief Chemical Officer of the Army Chemical Corps, was elected honorary president.

Vice-presidents elected were:—Dr. R. E. Gibson, Applied Physics Laboratory, Silver Springs, Md.; Robert T. Norman, Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath, Washington, D. C.; W. D. Wilkinson, Monarch Aluminum Company, Chicago; Capt. P. I. Bauman, Baltimore *News Post*, Baltimore, Md.; H. A. Wansker, United Carr Fastener Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.; Oliver F. Johnson, American Hydrotherm Corporation, Alexandria, Va., and Glenn Hutt, Ferro Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Four new members were elected to the association's board of directors. They are:—Col. Edwin Van Keuren, Army Chemical Training Center, Fort McClellan, Ala.; Dr. Edgar E. Hardy, Monsanto Chemical Company at Anniston, Ala.; Maj. Theodore F. Bradley, Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif., and Leland A. Doan, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

MCA Adds Walker to Board

George M. Walker, vice-president and general manager, chemical division, Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected to the board of directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Mr. Walker will fill the unexpired term of the late Dan M. Rugg, also of the Koppers Company.



Increased requirement in pregnancy is reported

A recent study revealed evidence of an increased need for Pyridoxine in 82 of 86 pregnant women.[1] The investigators state: "There can be little doubt . . . that in pregnancy the demand for this vitamin is markedly increased. When the tryptophane load test is used as a guide it would appear that for pregnant women on a self-selected diet a daily dose of 10 mg. of pyridoxine hydrochloride provides enough vitamin B_6 to cover the increased demand for this vitamin. It is suggested, therefore, that pregnant women in addition to other vitamins be given vitamin B_6 in amounts equivalent to 10 mg. of pyridoxine hydrochloride daily."

Further evidence of an increased need for vitamin B_6 in pregnancy has been obtained by the pyridoxine load test.[2]

In the United States, more than 4,000,000 pregnancies occur every year. Merck is ready to supply your needs for this important additional market for vitamin B_6 (Pyridoxine).

1. Wachstein, M., and Gudaitis, A.: *J. Lab. and Clin. Med.* 42: 98–107, July 1953.

2. Wachstein, M., and Gudaitis, A.: *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* 66: 1207–1213, December 1953.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride Merck

(VITAMIN B_6 HYDROCHLORIDE)

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 28 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.38 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. works lb .47 - —
Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.65
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l lb. .33½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%. bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial synthetic, CP, dms. dlvd 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.53 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots same basis, ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots same basis, ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼- .28
Caprylic, dms lb. .29¾- .31½
Cassella, dms. frt alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, ref'd, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't, lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27½
tankcars lb. .24 - —
double dist., dms lb. .26¼- .28
tankcars lb. .24½- .24¾
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13¾- .15
tanks lb. .12 - .13
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .13
tanks lb. .09½- —
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13½
tanks lb. .10 - .10¼
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret dms, c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms, c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms, c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., c.l., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb lots lb. 11.75 - 12.00
Desoxycholic, fib. dms 10 to 100 lb. lots lb. 15.00 - 15.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, 2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns. kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb. 6.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - 95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb 40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .093 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3699
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2275
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 - 12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36¼- .38
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2005- —
water white, dms. lb. .2305- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winther)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amine (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	E.	east	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	imp.	imported	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	incl.	included	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	l-	laevo	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than carlots	shipt.	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
		neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		NF	National Formulary	W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 - 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis ..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis .100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .73 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms..... lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
double dist. (white), dms.... lb. .18½- .20¼
tanks ..... lb. .16¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms .... lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Picric, NF, bbls..... lb. .55 - —
dms. smal ..... lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls ..... lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech bbls lb 2.76 - 3.00
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms ..... lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms..... lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .18
tanks ..... lb. .15 - —
single dist., dms..... lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16¾
single pressed, bgs..... lb. .13¾- .16¼
triple-pressed, bgs..... lb. .16½- .19
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ..... ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works..... ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works..... ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works.... ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works..... ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works..... ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms..... lb. .13¼- .15
hydrogenated, dms..... lb. .14¼- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms ..... lb. .39 - —
small dms ..... lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs..... lb. .34 - —

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QUALITY in QUANTITY

It's a fairly simple matter to achieve quality and consistency at the pilot plant level. But here at Publicker we maintain those characteristics while producing millions of gallons annually. Customers who demand quality in quantity have been on our books for many, many years. May we add *your* name?

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

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NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., 100% basis..lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works..lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. ..... lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots..oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .31 - —
ACTH, bots.....gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, nis. lb. 4.00 - —
powdered, 30 mesh.. fib., dms..lb. 4.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls..... lb. 1.55 - 1.57
powder, bbls..... lb. 1.59 - 1.61
tech., cryst., bbls..... lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd, 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36 - —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works..... lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms ..... lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd..... lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra, fin., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, tib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots..... lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots..... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis..... gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis..... gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis..... gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis..... gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis..... gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis..... gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis..... gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis..... gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis..... gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis..... gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis..gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis..gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis...gal.21.45 - —

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.73 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.13
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .303 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100% dms. frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 - —
solution, 20% dms. 100-lb. lots frt. alld lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. .36 - —
powdered, cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works, frt equald, lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
• soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran. dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640 - .1890
Aluminum fluoride, fa fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 - 85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pnarmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP. XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. 79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
ground, c.l., bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, c.l., bgs., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls. lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works ton.85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton.87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.03
Biborate, tbls., c.l., works ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imported dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls. lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .34
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, dom., 33.5% N, bgs., western, works ton.68.00 -70.00

Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imported, Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton.77.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.89.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots ex whse ton.285.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs. c.l works. frt. equald lb. .0865 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms. works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 - 47.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western works ton.49.50 - —
bulk, works ton.45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb. 06½ - .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis, works. ton.309.00 - —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. alld. ton.180.00 - —

NEW LOW COST PHTHALATE PLASTICIZER NOW AVAILABLE!

Now in full production, Pittsburgh PX-114 can be delivered promptly as full or split tank truck, tank car or drum shipments.

High Quality, Economical Formulations Now Possible

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. has developed an outstanding new phthalate plasticizer which may enable you to reduce your vinyl formulating costs without affecting the quality and performance characteristics of your products.

Pittsburgh PX-114 Decyl Butyl Phthalate is different from other low cost plasticizers, for it is completely compatible with polyvinyl chloride and its copolymers in all normally used amounts. It may thus be used as a primary plasticizer without danger of exudation or loss in low temperature or mechanical properties.

Pittsburgh PX-114 has the inherently good heat and light stability of a dialkyl phthalate. It exhibits excellent performance in extruded products such as garden hose, shoe welting, clothesline and in all types of calendered sheeting. It is recommended for use in all types of dispersions such as coatings or slush and dip molding with organisols and plastisols.

Since Pittsburgh PX-114 is somewhat more volatile than DOP, the recommended amounts for film are considerably lower than for extruded products. Pittsburgh PX-114 offers the following important features:

1. Excellent compatibility.
2. Good low temperature flexibility.
3. Good stability to heat and light.
4. Ease of processing.
5. Lower cost
6. Unlimited availability.

How can *you* use this new, cost-reducing member of the Pittsburgh PX Plasticizer family? For more details write today for Technical Bulletin No. 114.

*Performance Comparison** of PX-114 and DOP

Property	PX-114	DOP
Tensile Strength (psi)	2900	3100
100% Elastic Modulus (psi)	1500	1600
Shore Hardness (10 sec)	78	78
Low Temp. Flexibility Tf (°C)	—25	—26
Activated Carbon Volatility (24 hrs. @ 90°C.)	9.2%	5.0%

*Note: Formulation
Vinyl Resin 65%
Plasticizer 35%
Ba-Cd Stabilizer 3 phr

W&D 4998 B

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Subgallate

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.... works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms. c.l. works. lb. .06½ -
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, dms., c.l., dvld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾ -
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ -
tanks, works lb. .41¾ -
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ -
tanks, works lb. .25½ -
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian lb. .20 - .21
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 90-95% bbls. ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ -
cases, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ -
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ -
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, ogs shipment ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis 24.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.00 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ -
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asnestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 -
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 -
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 -
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 -
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 -
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 -
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 -
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 -
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 -
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 -
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 -
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 -
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 -
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 -
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 -
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 -
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 -
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 -
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 -
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 -
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 -
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 -
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 -
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 -
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 -
7S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 -
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 -
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 -
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 -
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 -
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ -
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 -
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refinery ton. 21.00 -
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ton. 20.00 -
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 -
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 -

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 -
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 -
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 -
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.... works ton. 92.50 -
smaller lots works ton. 102.50 -
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. ton. 158.00 -
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 -
crystals, tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 -
NF, crys., dms lb. .18 -
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. .35 -
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 -200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .14 -
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 -
l.c.l., works ton. 265.00 -
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 -
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 -
l.c.l., works ton. 95.00 -
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 -
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 -
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 -
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 60.10 -
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 -
imported, Italian, white high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse. ton. 80.60 -
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 -
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse. ton. 78.95 -
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 81.45 -
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 -
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 -
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 -
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 -
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 -
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .40 -
Birmingham district gal. .40 -
Chicago district gal. .40 -
Cleveland district gal. .40 -
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 -
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .40 -
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 -
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 -
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 -
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 -
Philadelphia district gal. .40 -
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 -
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 -
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 -
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 -
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 -
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ -
l.c.l., works lb. .47 -
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 -
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 -
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.20
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots. gram. 10.00 -
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 -
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 -
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 -
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.65
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 -
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 -
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 -

THIS IS **MERCHANTS**

This is Floyd E. Taylor, District Manager of our Denver Office. To date Denver stands as the most western outpost of our Merchants organization. When we opened the branch in 1947, Mr. Taylor came with us as Manager after thirty years of experience locally in the chemical supply business.

Denver is the distributing center of a wide area and our salesmen cover an extensive territory, namely, all of Colorado, most of New Mexico and Wyoming, and the western part of Kansas. Warehouse stocks in Denver and Albuquerque enable us to serve our customers promptly.

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Stock Points: Albuquerque, Aurora, Ill., Erwin, Tenn., S. Norwalk, Conn.

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MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Distributors of industrial chemicals for over a quarter century.

Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms .....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point .....lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium Sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1225- —
furnace cast extruding, bgs., c.l. works lb .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb .0750- —
bgs. c.l., works lb .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls..... lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs. c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.25 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .60 .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Penn. and N. C., S. of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner bbls. litho flushed same basis lb 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis .... lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis . lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis .... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb 75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .33
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry bbls. same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls.....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport, 1½c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph 1 6c higher. Pac. Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue vitrol (see Copper sulphate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.62.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D). of lime (see Calcium phosphate, trihasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate trihasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works.....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms. lead-lined, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys ..... lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol bots ..... lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works....lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ .15½
raw paper bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ .07
Turkey type bgs c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs works lb .06¼ 06⅛
Turkey-type bgs. works lb .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .20 .35
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots lb. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .50 - —
Butadiene refined, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —

Butyl acetate, n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
c.l., works lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.85 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse works, frt. alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 .10
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms. c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00

TITANIUM PRODUCTS FOR PROGRESS

Of the many titanium esters studied in the TITANOX® laboratories, butyl titanate emerges as one of the best starting points for further investigation. There are two main reasons for this:

1. Derivation from readily available, relatively inexpensive butanol.
2. Greater stability and less rapid hydrolysis than lower alkyl homologues.

BUTYL TITANATE
(or Titanium Butylate)
$Ti(OC_4H_9)_4$

Some typical properties of butyl titanate are:
Colorless to light yellow liquid • Flash Point—170°F. • Specific Gravity—0.996 • Refractive Index—1.486 • Dielectric Constant—3.00 @ 20°C. • Solubility—Decomposes in water. Soluble in most organic solvents except ketones • % TiO_2—About 23.5 • Melting Point—Forms a glass below—55°C. • Boiling Point—310-314°C., 760 mm

The principal reactions of butyl titanate are hydrolysis and ester interchange. It will enter readily into coordination reactions.)

If, for the reactions you have in mind, you should like to work with this or other titanates or esters, we shall be glad to discuss your problem with you. Butyl titanate is currently available only in experimental quantities. Titanium Pigment Corporation, Dept. WA, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

TITANOX
Titanium products for progress

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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Calcium Carbonate, Precip., Dense—Chloroform

Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms lb. .27 - —
flake 77-80% paper bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor 40% calcium with frt. alld ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs. frt equald lb. 29½ .30
Cyanide dms. dlvd. E of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars m 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48

Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.97 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .51 - .53
tablets, 1-oz. ½-cs. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .16 - .16¼
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl-carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls. lb. .08 - —
solid lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0925- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld, alld lb. .115 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.95 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.70 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.80 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb lots or more, dlvd lb 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs. (5,000 lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .27 - .30
premium bgs (5,000 lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine acid precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22 Nom.
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15½- —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .17½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. Nominal
medium, bls. lb. .85 - —
thin, bls. lb. .90 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton 110.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 Nom.
Castoreum, syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5.00 - 30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Indian, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .63 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .70 - .75
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 -88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 -63.50
l.c.l., works, South ton 53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.33 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .183
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35

you
COULD
make
STEARATES
in your
bathtub...

...BUT that's far from the way we make them at Metasap. Here you find the extreme opposite pole from the stearates produced in the familiar "bathtub ring." Here we use the most modern filters and magnetic traps to remove every minute vestige of foreign material. Here gleaming stainless steel and Monel equipment guard against any trace of rust. Even the air is filtered, to keep out contamination. And Metasap maintains what we believe to be the most rigid methods known, to insure quality control both of raw materials and of the finished products we ship to you. Yes, you *can* make stearates without painstaking care like this —but not *Metasap** Stearates.

The following partial list of industries served by Metasap indicates the extensive scope of Metasap Service and the remarkable versatility of Metasap Metallic Soaps:

PAINT—Paint makers are solving pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates; producing primers and sanding sealers that have excellent filling qualities.

LACQUER AND VARNISH—Lacquer and varnish makers are using Metasap Metallic Soaps to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain marproof finishes.

PLASTICS—Molders are using Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, longer mold life.

RUBBER—Processors are using Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.

LUBRICANTS—Grease makers are using Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.

THE PAPER, TEXTILE, COSMETIC AND OTHER INDUSTRIES, AND THE CONSTRUCTION FIELD, all call upon Metasap Stearates to perform important services.

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*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, Harrison, N. J.
Chicago • Boston • Cedartown, Ga. • Richmond, Calif.

Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imported, 60%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb 1.50 - —
cyls. 150 lbs. frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Chloride, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb 10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb .82 .90
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .65 —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .52 .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms. frt adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt, adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .45 - .46
"0000," bgs., ship't lb. .55 - .56
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., ums lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Civet, artificial bots lb 13 75 15 00
natural, bots oz. 7 50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madgascar, bls lb. .54 - .55
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .66 - .67
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb .60 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .59 —
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb .58 —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks, ex works gal. .154 .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd. lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst, 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .95 - —
monohydrated, 32% Co., dms dlvd lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .45 - .53½
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.12 75 —
Cochineal, USP gray ogs lb 63 .80
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .65 Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. 1.25 Nom.
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots oz.11 75 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10 25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .20 Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .253 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld, E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .41 - .46
Copper oxychloride, bls., works lb. .40 - .40½
Quinolinolate fib dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .37½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17 10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24 50
Undecylenate dms lb 4.90 5.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.175.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.170.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - .08½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min. 100 lbs 7 31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42 dms. c.l. 100 lbs 7 32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.64.00 - —
36%, sacked, same basis ton.62.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst. NF, cns lb 2.94 3.15
powd. cans lb 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2063- —

Creosote, coaltar, refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, chys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25

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0.1% Trituration with Mannitol
B_{12} Solids
for Oral Preparations
Calcium Pantothenate
(Dextro)
Choline Bitartrate
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Tricholine Citrate
†Folic Acid U.S.P.
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Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
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Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l. dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works ..... lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs ..... lb .50 - .51
powd., cs. ..... lb .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .14 - —
tanks works ..... lb .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra ..... lb 08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ..... ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, ... gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks works ..... gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E ..... lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis ..... lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis ..... lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, ... lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, ... cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works ..... cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots ..... gal. .36 - —
100-gal. lots ..... gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots ..... gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, ... lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½- .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, ... lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- .56½
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ..... ton. 49 50 - —
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works, ... ton. 56 00 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works, ... ton. 48.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .24 - .25
over 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .23 - .24
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls ..... lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots ..... lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., ... 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 9 10 - —
canary paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, ... lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, ... lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, ... lb. .68 - .68¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .69½- .70
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .70 - .71
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., ... lb. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - .33
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works ..... lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works ..... lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .67½- —
c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks works ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .25¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 110.00 - —
1-kilo lot ..... kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., ... lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms ..... lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms ..... lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk ..... gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk ..... gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, ... lb. .65½- .66
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .64 - .64½
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
natural, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —

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TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF NEW *Benzoflex* ESTERS

Benzoflex Number	9-98*	2-45*	E-60	T-150	P-200	P-300	P-400	P-600
Chemical Name	Dipropylene Glycol Dibenzoate	Diethylene Glycol Dibenzoate	Ethylene Glycol Dibenzoate	Triethylene Glycol Dibenzoate	Polyethylene Glycol 200 Dibenzoate	Polyethylene Glycol 300 Dibenzoate	Polyethylene Glycol 400 Dibenzoate	Polyethylene Glycol 600 Dibenzoate
Color APHA	100	50	50	100	100	150	150	300
Boiling Pt. @ 1 mm. Hg., °C.	195-200	200-205	....	223-37	217-290	243-327	258 d.	200 d.
Specific Gravity @ 25°C.	1.129	1.178	Solid	1.168†	1.158	1.150	1.145	1.141
Freeze Point, °C.	<-35	28 16	70-2	47	<-35	<-35	<-35	3.8
Pour Point, °C.	-20	-25†	Solid	Solid	-30	-30	-35	Solid
Flash Point, °C.	212	232	186	237	248	258	254	264
Refractive Index @ 25°C.	1.5282	1.5424	Solid	Solid	1.5252	1.5137	1.5077	1.4984
Viscosity (cps. @ 20°C.)	215	110	Solid	Solid	101	130	167	330
Solubility, % @ 25°								
In water	insol.	insol.	insol.	0.05	0.80	0.14	0.70	0.78
Water in	0.45	1.0	....	....	2.3	8.3	16.5	32.0
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	sol.	sl. sol.	insol.	sl. sol.	insol.	insol.	insol.	insol.
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	sol.	sol.	sol.	sol.	sol.	sol.	sol.	sol.

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Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
tanks, works lb. .43½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .65½ .66
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 29¼ - —
tanks same basis lb 27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works gal. .48½ - —
l.c.l., works gal. .53½ - —
ex-whse. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms. c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, ens lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. 49 50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U S ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb 20 —
l.c.l. works lb 21 —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .13½ - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.35 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.32 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Ailzarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste. lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
115- Brown R, shingle paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste. lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —

Dimethyl Sulfate—Emetine Hydrochloride

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.12 - 1.14
tanners, bbls. lb. .06 .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. No prices.
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .60 - —
select, bundles lb. .65 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.32.95 -35.00

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ephedrine—Gasoline

Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96 - 1.00
hydrous, bots. 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
tanks works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 - .55
Ergosterol unirradiated cryst kilo 50.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 29.75 -32.50
Sulfate, bots. oz. 34.50 -35.01
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
99%; dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½ - —

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .69 - .72
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis lb. 10 —
USP, bots., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½ - —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾ - —

Ethyl ether, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO dms. works, lb. .54½ - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - .21¼
tanks lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.

Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —

Ethylene, glycol, monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.55 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

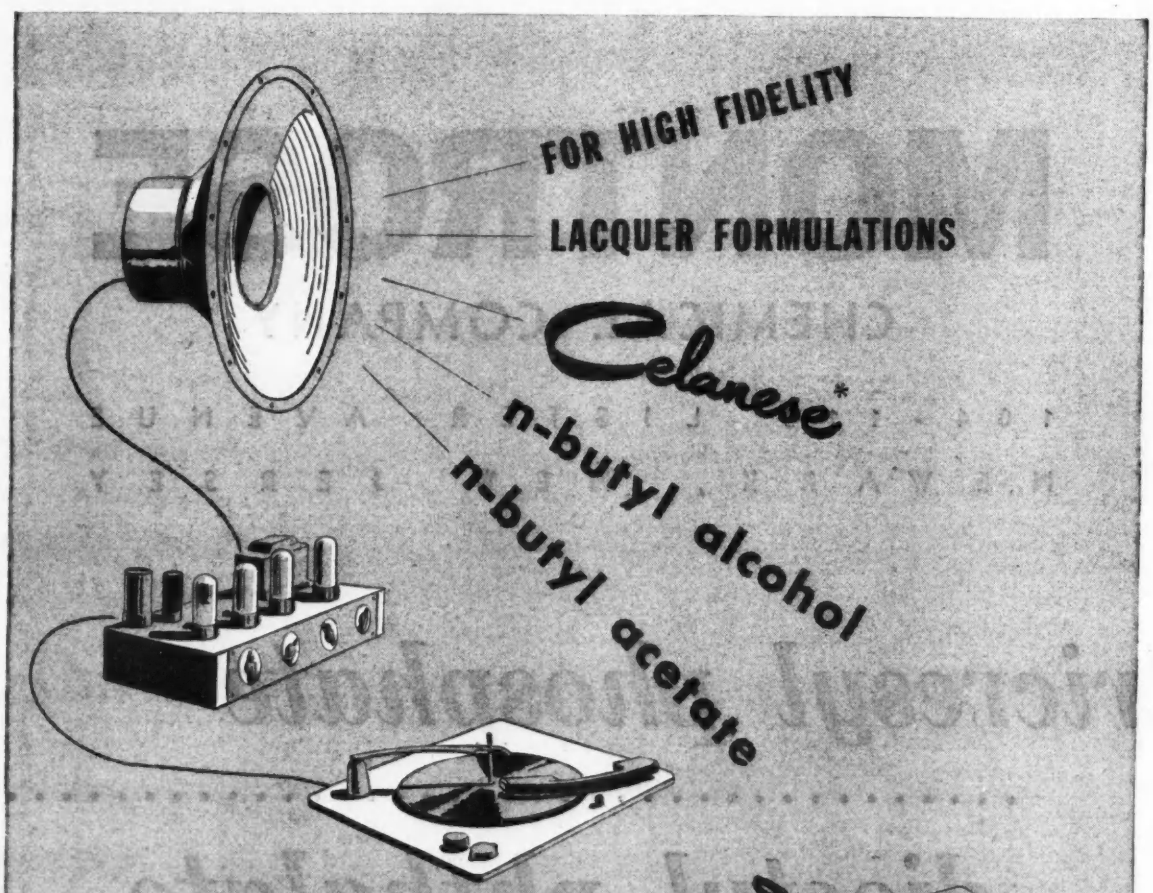
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton 11.75 -12.50
Pottery bgs, ton lots, works ton 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¼ - .06½
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cybs lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33¼
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 145.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 140.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, E lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., works E lb. .071 - —
tanks, works E lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton. 21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l. ton. 17.00 -18.00
Illinois mines, c.l. ton. 19.00 - —
Texas mines, c.l. ton. 16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton. 42.00 - —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15¼
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11¼ - —
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .10 - .11¼
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1345- .143
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-80 octane gal. .04½ - —



Lacquer chemists agree that synthetically produced solvents have the edge—on uniformity, purity, dependability of supply, and price stability.

When you requisition Celanese n-Butyl Alcohol and n-Butyl Acetate, you get all the advantages of basic synthetic production—integrated raw material supply, continuous operation, petrochemical quality control. You have the added economy of combination shipments of these solvents with other Celanese Solvents (n-Propanol, Isobutanol, Acetone, n-Propyl Acetate, 901 Acetate, Methanol, and the low-cost Celanese Special Solvents)—in compartmented tankcars and tankwagons. Convenient Celanese distribution centers assure you time-table delivery.

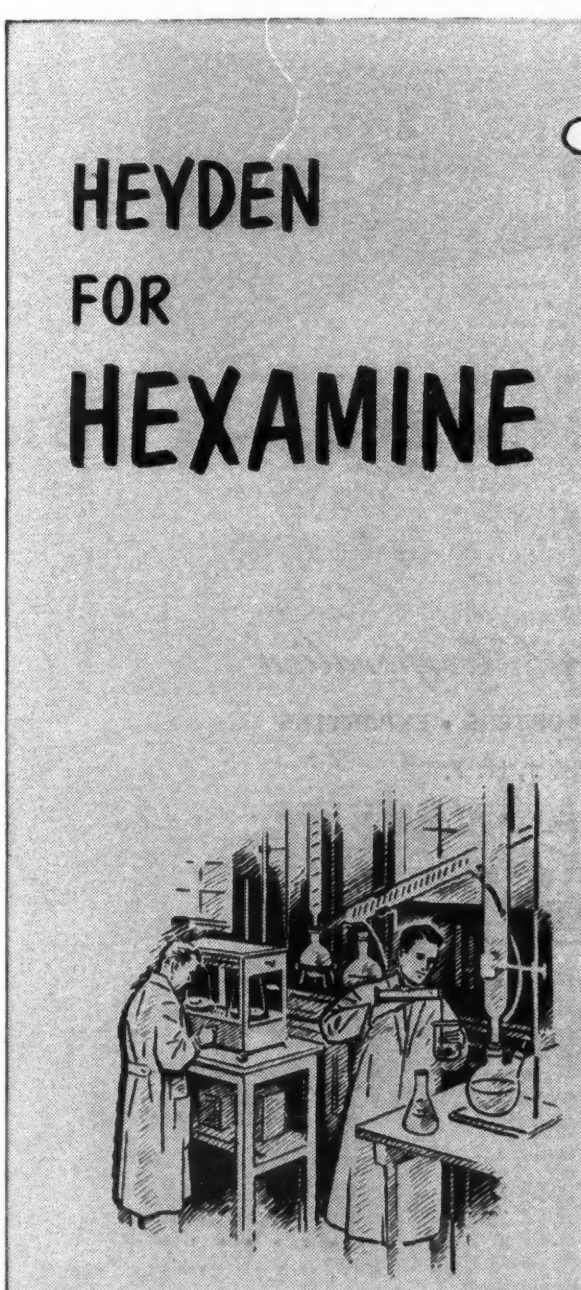
Celanese* CHEMICALS

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA · CHEMICAL DIVISION · 180 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .37 - —
150 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .68 - —
200 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .28 - .29
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .25 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bgs lb. .32 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Rhattoon, bgs lb. No prices.
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .23 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd see Sodium sulphate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
113 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
93-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
207-236, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
267-299, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .21 Nom.
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb. 18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib, dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .04⅞- —
house, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅜- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA, kgs. works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .19 - —
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .23 - .24
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Gum, cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs lb. .23½- .25
DK, bgs lb. .16 - .18
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .17 - .19
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .39 - .41
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 - —
No. 3, bbls lb. .25 - —
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. fill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Gum, karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .38 - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N Y C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, domestic, same basis, ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. 41 - —
No 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
tanks works lb .32 - —
Hexyl, cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Hexyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —



HEYDEN FOR HEXAMINE

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • DETROIT
SAN FRANCISCO • PROVIDENCE

To the resin chemist, it's
HEXAMETHYLENE TETRAMINE

To the pharmaceutical chemist, it's
METHENAMINE

Other users prefer the shorter name Hexamine. Whatever your favorite name may be--and there are many others--you can depend on Heyden "Hexa" for top quality and uniformity. As a prime producer of both the pharmaceutical and industrial grades in large volume, Heyden has the "know-how" to meet your most exacting requirements.

U.S.P. Powder and Granular:
100, 50, 25 lb. fiber drums.

Technical Granular:
75 lb. multiwall bags,
100 lb. fiber drums.

Technical Powder:
50 lb. multiwall bags,
100 lb. fiber drums.

•

FORMALDEHYDE
N.F. Solution - - in tank cars, tank trucks, 475 lb. drums, 100 lb. carboys, and bottles.
37% Formaldehyde, Methanol-Free - - in tank cars and tank trucks.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE
U.S.P. X Powder and Flo Granules. 250, 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums.

Serving Industry through Finer Chemicals

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate Resorcinol • Salicylates Salicylic Acid

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Histamine Diphosphate—Lime, Hydrated

Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.450.00 • —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 9.35 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 9.75 -10.60
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 • —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 • .19
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal.
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 • 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret dms Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 • 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 • 1.55
Hydrofuramide dms. fib ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 • .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾- .08
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .228 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .208 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 • —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 • 1.00
tech, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 • —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .98 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 • 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 • —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 • .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 • —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.15 • —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 • —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 3.95 • 8.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.50 • 6.75
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.00 • 7.25
Irish moss bleached prime, bls lb. .30 • .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 • 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 • .95
formate, dms. lb. .80 —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 • 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 • 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 • —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 • 4.25
Isoniazid, powder, bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -31.00
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -32.00
Isopentane, commercial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 • —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 • 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 • .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 • .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 • .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 • .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 • .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 • .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .095 • —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .130 • .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.gal. .09¼- .09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .105 • —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .09¼- .10
Penn., Western, 43 s.g., w.w. gal. .1145- .1205
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .12 • —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 • —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 • —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 • 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .33 • .36
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .30 • .33
hydrous, dms., works lb. .29 • .32
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .18¾ Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 • .23
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 • —
l.c.l. lb. .75 • —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 • .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 • .20
select, bls lb. .90 • —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., gran. bbls lb. .22 • —
powd., bbls lb. .23 • —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 • .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb. .45 —
Iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 • —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .14 • —
St. Louis lb. .1380- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .33¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .34¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1495- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
80% PbO dms. works lb. .31¾ —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 • —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 • —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .16 • —
24% Pb. dms. lb. .21¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15½- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 • .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 • .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .08 • .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 • .17
powd., bbls. lb. .10 • .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 • —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble bulk, Adams, Mass ton.12.50 • —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 • —
Austin, Texas ton 9.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 • —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 • —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 • —
El Paso Texas ton.14.00 • —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.10.00 • —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 • —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 • —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 • —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 • —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 • —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 • —
Nelson, Ark. ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick Fla ton.13.50 • —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.10.25 • —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 • —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 • —
York, Pa ton.15.50 • —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 • —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 • —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 • —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 • —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.14.50 • —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 • —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 • —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 • —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 • —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 • —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 • —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 • —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 • —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 • —

Baird Chemical Corporation

MANUFACTURERS • IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Lime, hydrated, paper bags,
Marble Cliff Ohio .. ton.13 50 - —
McNeil Tex .... ton.13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. .... ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. .... ton.13.00 - —
North Lazewell, Va .. ton 12 75 - —
Quincy, ill. .... ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla .... ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock Ala .... ton.13.50 - —
Springfield Mo .... ton 12 25 - —
Winooski Vt .... ton 15 50 - —
Woodville Ohio .... ton 14.50 - —
York Pa .. ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville Pa .... ton 17 00 - —
Austin Texas .... ton 15 00 - —
Bellefonte Pa .... ton 17 50 - —
Carey Ohio .... ton.11 00 - —
Duluth, Minn. .... ton.15.00 - —
Eagle, W Va. .... ton.14.50 - —
Farnams Mass .... ton 14 00 - —
Gibsonburg Ohio ... ton 16.50 - —
Keystone Ala .... ton 13 50 - —
Kimballton Va .... ton.13.50 - —
Lee Mass .... ton 17 00 - —
Lewisburg Ohio .... ton 16 00 - —
Marble Cliff Ohio ... ton 16 00 - —
McNeil, Tex. .... ton.16 00 - —
Menominee Mich ... ton 14 00 - —
Mosher, mo. .... ton.13.00 - —
North Lazewell, Va ton 12 75 - —
Reddick, Fla. .... ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. .... ton 10.00 - —
Springfield Mo .... ton 12 25 - —
Scotrock Ala .... ton.13.50 - —
Lime, spray, paper bags, Winooski, Vt. .ton.17.00 - —
Woodville Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York Pa ton 15 50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms .. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal expeller 32-34% bulk Midwest, mills ton.75.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton.70.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .16 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd .... lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride cryst., dms .... lb. 1.22 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls, dms., kgs lb. 1.60 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10.000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots .... lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots .... lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride powd dms. works lb 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate dms lb 1.60 1 70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .... lb. .11 - —
Litnopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb bls lb. 45 —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls. c.l. lb 41 - —
No 2, bbls. c.l. lb .39 - —
liquid, No 1, bbls., c.l. .... lb .20 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. .... lb .19 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. .... lb 18½- —
solid, No 1 .... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. .... lb. 1.50 - —
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.145.00 -140.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls .... lb. 1.33 - 1.35
West Indian, No. 1, bls .... lb. 1.30 - —
Magnesia calcined tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works .... lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns .... lb. .34 - .36
heavy bbls .... lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead ournt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars .... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., frt alld .... lb. .10½- —
bb's., c.l., frt. equald .... lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt alld .... lb. .11¾- —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., frt alld .... lb. .12¼- —
bbls, c.l., frt. equald .... lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l. frt alld .... lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald .... lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt alld .... lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa Frt equald with N Y C on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., 95-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works. .ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works .... ton.55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs .... ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns .... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide NF, medicinals, obls., dms., kgs lb. 26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms .... lb. 1.60 - —
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots .. lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works .. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride bbls., works ... lb. .09 - .10
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. .100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. .100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots .... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots .... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots .... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., works .... lb. 1.05 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .... lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls .... lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs .... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls .... lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works .... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs. works ton.91 50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms .... lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd .... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms .... lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid precip 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East .... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. 21¾- —
precip., dms .... lb. .24½- —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E .... ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms .... lb. .24¼- —

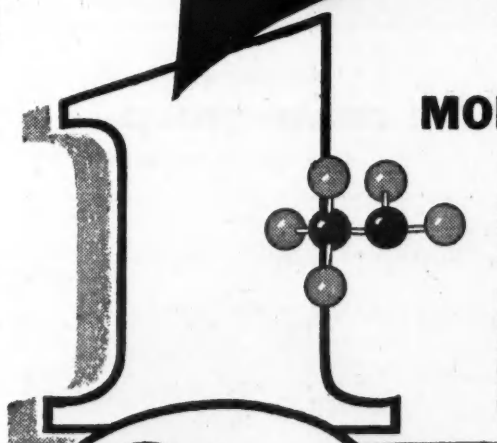
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.60.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton.53.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works .... lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb .33½- —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. .... gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian cs lb. 5.35 - 5.40
Japanese, cs .... lb.11.00 - —
synthetic USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins .... lb. 4.00 - 4.23
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms. ton lots works frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.58 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.38 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.34 - 6.39
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms .... lb. 7.27 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms .... lb. 7.52 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.42 - 5.46
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms .... lb. 5.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask.265.00-271.00

Lime, Hydrated—dl-Methionine

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .1330- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. .... lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .... gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld .... gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol w of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .... gal. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd .... gal. .32 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone. gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. .... gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.53 - —
feed grade, 98% fib. dms. same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —

CSC LOW-COST INTERMEDIATES IN TANK-CAR QUANTITIES

This versatile trio represents the most economical source of the amine group because of their low equivalent weights and moderate prices. Marketed by CSC in both anhydrous and aqueous forms, they are available for shipment in large-volume quantities (tank cars) as well as in drums and smaller containers. Write for latest Technical Data Sheet. Industrial Chemicals Sales Dept., Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.



MONOMETHYLAMINE CH_3NH_2

Uses

Manufacture of amide and sulfonated amide-type detergents and surfactants. Synthesis of caffeine, aminophylline and desoxyephedrine. Manufacture of photographic chemicals, the explosive tetryl, amide-type plasticizers, ion-exchange resins, corrosion inhibitors and paint removers.

Properties

Molecular Weight	31.06	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	— 6.79	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	34	(30% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.912	(30% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.6	(30% sol)

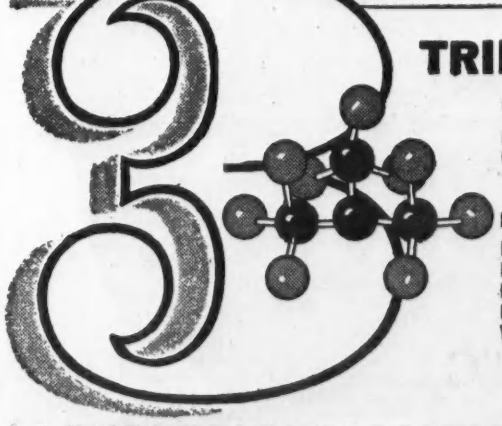
DIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_2NH$

Uses

Raw material in manufacture of thiuram sulfide-type vulcanization accelerators and of dimethyldithiocarbamic acid salts used as fungicides. Neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrated solutions of 2,4-D salts. Manufacture of anti-malarials.

Properties

Molecular Weight	45.08	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	6.88	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	54	(25% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.921	(25% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.7	(25% sol)



TRIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_3N$

Uses

Preparation of long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds used as softeners, lubricants and waterproofing agents for textiles. Used with benzoyl peroxide to "set" methacylate resins. Synthesis of cationic surface-active agents.

Properties

Molecular Weight	59.11	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	2.87	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	38	(25% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.913	(25% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.6	(25% sol)

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Methoxychlor—Nickel Sulfate

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ref. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ref., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Methoxychlor—Nickel Sulfate

Methyl cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .79 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vs. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ref. dms., any quantity, works lb. .00 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —

Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots. lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gram bots. gram. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .11½- .15½
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .16
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .29 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Montana, Oriental, bgs. lb. .09½- —
yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 - 48.50
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 - 63.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 - 44.00
extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see Solvent naphtha).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .04½- .04¾
refined, industrial, dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers,, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .76½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. aq- fusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .83¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .75
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .84 - .88
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37

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- TRIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_3N$

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ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

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Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted ..kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld ..lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld ..lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..lb. .14½- .15
Nikethamide, cbys. ..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld ..lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms ..lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms ..lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .53½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l ..lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., same basis ..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene, dms ..lb. .20 - .21
4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene, dms ..lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms ..lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ..ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works ..unit-ton. 3.63 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works ..lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works ..lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots ..100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works ..lb. .30½- .31¼
tanks, works ..lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. ..lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs ..lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs lb. .41 - —
shrivels, bgs. ..lb. .39 - —
West Indian, bgs ..lb. .30½- —
Nux vomica, bls ..lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs ..lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex ..gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works ..lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns ..lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots ..lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. ..lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns ..lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots ..lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots ..lb. 56.00 -85.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns ..lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks ..lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. ..lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns ..lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms ..lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns ..lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns ..lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Calamus, bots ..lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms ..lb. .35 - .45
white, dms. ..lb. .31 - .35
Cananga, native, cns ..lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns ..lb. 12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns ..lb. 2.80 - 3.45
Cardamom, NF, bots ..lb. 41.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l ..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. ..lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .2310- —
tanks ..lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l ..lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .2160- —
tanks ..lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l ..lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l ..lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .1825- —
tanks ..lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..lb. .1525- .1550
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. ..lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l ..lb. .17 - .17½
USP, dms., c.l ..lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .1850- —
tanks ..lb. .1700- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. ..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .20 - —
tanks ..lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms ..lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..lb. .70 - .85
Celery seed, bots ..lb. 15.00 -21.00
Oil, chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 185.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. ..lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots ..lb. 30.50 -34.25
leaf, cns. ..lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) ..lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms ..lb. .75 - 1.05
Java, true, dms ..lb. .80 - .90
Java-type, cns. ..lb. .85 - 1.15
Clove, USP, cns., dms ..lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .14 - —
Pac. Coast ..lb. .13 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .22¼- —
deodorized, tax incl non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. ..lb. .10½- —
Codliver, USP, dms. ..gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns ..lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..lb. 16.20 -20.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07⅜- —
refined, salad, dms ..lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks ..lb. .18 - —
Costus, bots. ..oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .14⅝- .14¾
Valley ..lb. .14⅜- .14½
Texas ..lb. .14¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02½ Nom.
refined, salad, dms. ..lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks ..lb. .18 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns ..lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. ..lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns ..lb. 4.15 - 4.30
Cypress, bots. ..lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots ..lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Oil, dillweed, dom., bots., dms. ..lb. 4.30 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. ..lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .60 - .93
80-90%, dms ..lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Fish, refined, alkali, dms ..lb. .1400- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms ..lb. .1560- .1660
light-pressed, dms ..lb. .1250- .1350
tanks ..lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14¾
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..oz. 6.00 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Oil, geranium, Algerian, cns. ..lb. 10.00 -12.00
Bourbon, cns. ..lb. 10.75 -13.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots ..lb. 9.85 -13.50
Grapefruit, dms ..lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..lb. .13½- .14¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17½- .18
prime, burning, dms ..lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns ..lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots . lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..lb. .65 - —
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. ..lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. ..lb. 2.50 4.50
38-40% ester, cns ..lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns ..lb. 4.75 - 6.90
Spike, Spanish, cns ..lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. ..lb. 6.35 - 6.50
Messina, cns. ..lb. 6.05 - 8.50
terpeneless bots ..lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns ..lb. 5.40 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots ..lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..lb. .1725- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .1775- .1825
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis. lb. .1450- —
New York ..lb. .1575- —
tankwagon, New York ..lb. .1605- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..lb. 3.00 - 4.25

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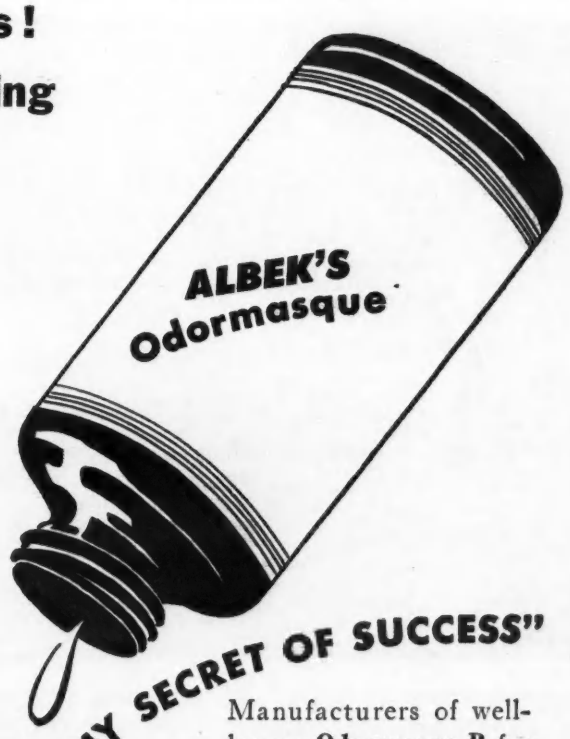

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Oil, Mandarin—Paraffin

Oil, mandarin, Floridian, dms. . lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Italian, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast. lb. .07 - —
Gulf ports ..... lb. .07¼ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms ..... lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .32 .33
30° cold test, dms. ..... lb .30 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb. 85.00 -200.00
Spanish, bots ..... lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns.. dms lb 2.85 3.65
West Indian cns. dms lb 2.60 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.30
Oiticica, liq., dms ..... lb. .18½- .19
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .19⅝ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb 5.50 7.65
extra fine bots ..... lb 9.00 —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid. gal. 2.20 - 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .40 .80
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .64 - 1.25
Messina, cns ..... lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.95 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms ..... lb. .1240- .1250
kernel, tankcars, duty paid. lb. .13¼ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms. ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.25
Oil, peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17⅛- —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .22¼- .22½
tanks ..... lb. .20¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 5.60 - 6.40
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 5.95 - 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.60
leaf, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .13¼- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .151 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .17 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. No stocks
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .90
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower dms. c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 5.85 - 7.25
Spanish cns ..... lb 90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 9.75 -11.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms ..... lb. .85 - 1.19
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.20
Oil, savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .13⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .08½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .17⅞- .18⅛
tanks ..... lb. .16⅜- —
clarified, alkali, dms ..... lb. .17⅜- .17⅝
tanks ..... lb. .15⅞- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .18⅛- .18⅜
tanks ..... lb. .16⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.40 - 6.30
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16½
tankcars ..... lb. .14 - —
natural winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - .05½
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .11¾- .12¼
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .50½- —
wbse ..... lb. .0678- —
tanks, works ..... gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms, incl., l.c.l., works, South. gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see P)
Oil, theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, rec, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. ..... lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech. white cns ..... lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½- .25
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .22½- —
domestic mills ..... lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms ..... lb .80 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. ..... lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms ..... gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots ..... lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots ..... lb No stocks.
Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .15¼- —
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

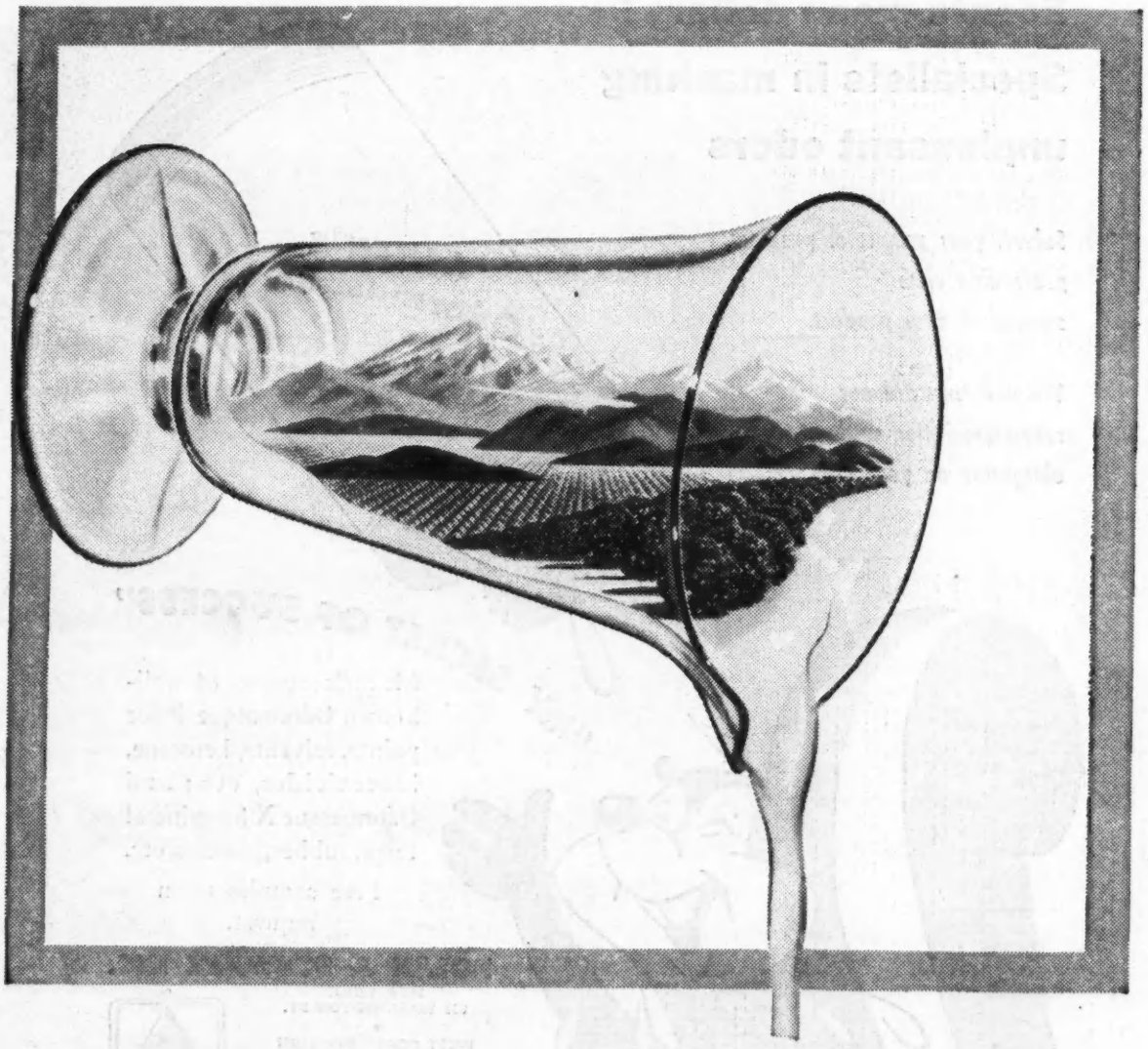
Dinitroanilin toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .1935- .1960
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Verona, bls ..... lb. .29 - .31
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .49 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more, ctns lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5-lb lots or more, ctns lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin USP bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Papain, USP, African, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2- nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0660- —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.



THE LEADING ORANGE OIL WITH CALIFORNIA FLAVOR

There's a reason for the growing popularity of Exchange Oil of Orange. Only Exchange Brand combines the flavor and aroma of California oranges with *Exchange* quality. Carefully selected oranges from the famous California groves of Sunkist Growers are processed to scientific specifications in modern California plants. You receive distinctive flavor and fragrance... in addition to unmatched uniformity of strength.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Produced by
The Exchange Orange Products Co.
Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

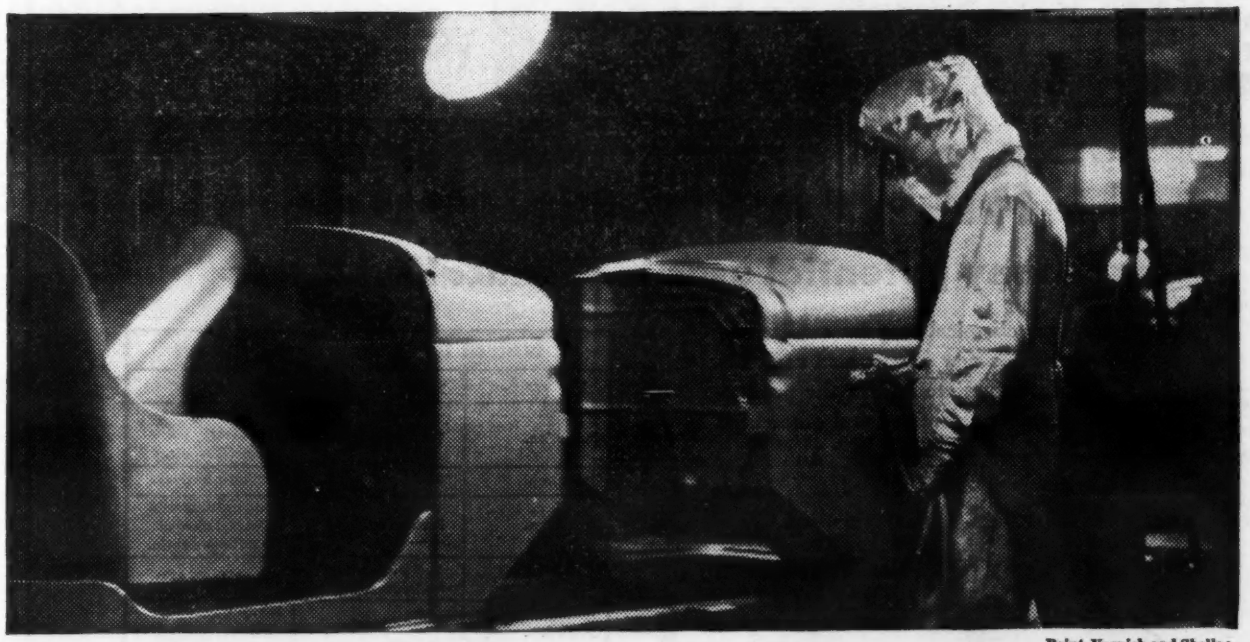
Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .196 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 80.00 - —
solvent process, bgs., same basis ton. 78.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 - 2.08
tech. powd bbls lb 1.80 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08¼ - .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08½ - .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08½ - .09
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equald to. .21 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - 29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14½ - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .60 - —
red, Gor. ar, spot bgs lb. .24 - .25
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .35½ - .36
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .56 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .60 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
while, bgs. lb. .72 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l. or truckloads, frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ex whse lb. .13½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼ - .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06⅛ - .07⅛
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜ - .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .06⅜ - .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞ - .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞ - .06
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .07⅛ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜ - .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜ - .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅜
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .05⅛
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna. grade bbl. 3.26 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.15
diesel, tanks, ref'y, California. gal. .1025 - .133
New York gal. .096 - —
Penna., western gal. .1075 - .11
furnace, tanks, ref'y, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625 - —
No. 3 gal. .0825 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .095 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08375 - —
No. 2 gal. .0775 - .08375
No. 3 gal. .07875 - .08125
range gal. .08375 - .09375
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1. gal. .109 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .105 - .111
No. 3 gal. .105 - .1075
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125 - —
toluol-type gal. .13125 - —
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625 - —

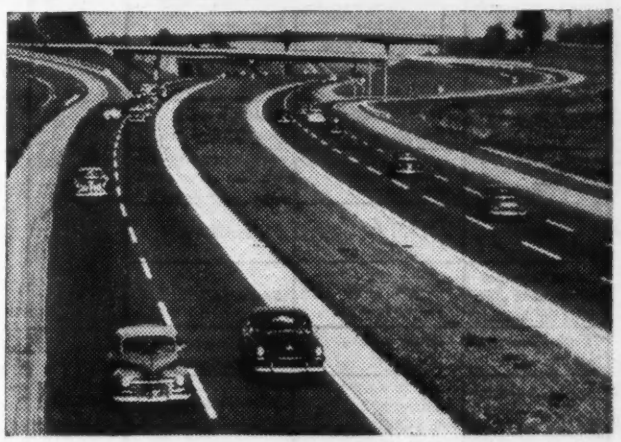
Petroleum, mineral spirits, specially refd., tank transport, dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½ - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 -
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 223°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles. gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 -
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292° F., b.r., 37° 38°C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
17°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .30
256°-383°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .29¼
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r. 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .38
Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, E. Coast, N. J., N. Y., 350°-425° F. b.r., 32°-34° C. m.a.p. gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - .39½
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 -
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375 -
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. 12½ - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

Paraformaldehyde—m-Phenylenediamine

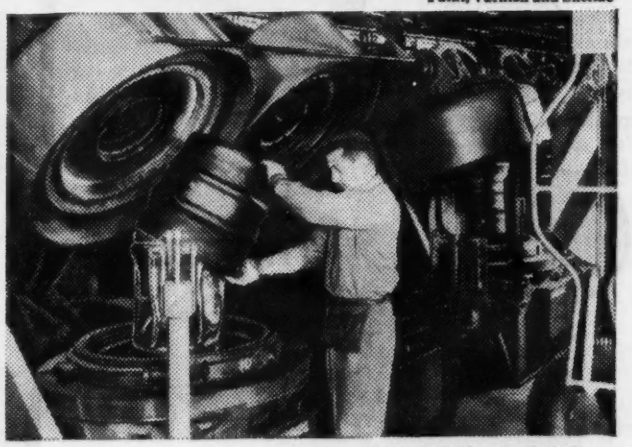
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbetnoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —



Paint, Varnish and Shellac



Motor Oil and Gasoline (Additives)



Synthetic Rubber, Synthetic Yarns

You get proved results when you use ENJAY

34 successful years of leadership in serving industry

for a complete line of high quality petroleum chemicals

PETROLEUM
PARANOX
PARATONE
PARAFLOW
PARAPOID
PARADYNE
PARATAC
PETROHOL
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

SURFACE COATING
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Dicyclopentadiene
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Tetrapropylene
Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Depend on the Enjay Company for a complete line of petroleum chemicals backed by research, experience, know-how and proved results. Enjay is a recognized leader in developing and marketing uniform, high quality chemicals for the petroleum, surface coating and chemical industries.

Not only does Enjay supply a constantly growing list of petroleum chemicals to an increasing number of industries — Enjay is also ready to assist in developing new or improved products through chemistry. For proved results, make it *your* business to specify Enjay.

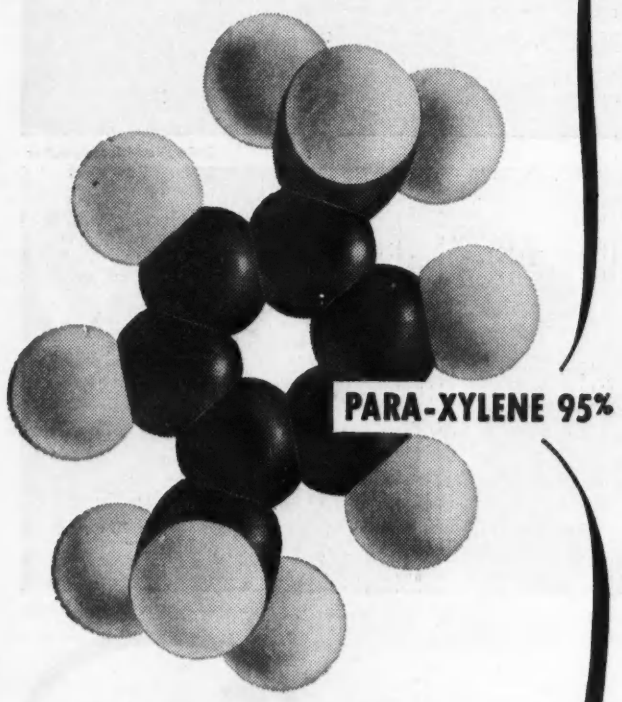
ENJAY COMPANY, INC. • 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

p-Phenylenediamine—Procaine Hydrochloride

p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy-pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
e-Phenylphenol, dms., works lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms. lb.17.00 -17.25
tech., fib dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.08 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.68 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.68 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.68 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, finely grd., 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5, minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short-ton. 5.60 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.80 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short-ton. 6.15½- —
Plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs. lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb .32 - .33
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .61 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .56 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton.41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.84.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 8.75 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000 - 20,000 - lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .15½- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .16 - —
Polish, bgs lb. .16 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .16 - —
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33 - .36
dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
imported, kgs lb. .26 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran. dms lb. .32 - .35
Chloride USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib, dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .11¼
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton.261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾- .30¾
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .21½- —
1-ton lots, works lb. .23½- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .682 - .748
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton.37.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, cts., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40

Oronite
PARA-XYLENE 95%
has many potential uses in chemical synthesis

This important chemical may be oxidized to terephthalic acid, a new dibasic acid useful as a chemical intermediate and in the production of polyesters, polyamides, and other high polymers. Inquiries welcomed.



Chemical Synthesis Possibilities		
Process	**Product**	**Usage**
Oxidation.	Terephthalic acid.	Formation of polyesters, polyamides, etc.
Oxidation.	Para-toluic acid.	Synthesis of dyes.
Oxidation.	Para-tolualdehyde.	Condensation with polyvinyl alcohol for adhesive resin.
Oxidation.	2, 5-Dimethyl-hydroquinone.	Stabilizing agent.
Oxidation.	Terephthalal-dehyde.	Resins by condensation with diamines or sodium acetate.
Oxidation and chlorination.	Tetrachloro-terephthalic acid.	Flameproof textiles.
Oxidation and chlorination.	Tetrachloro-para-toluic acid.	Alkyd resin modifier.
Chlorination.	Tetrachloro-para-xylene.	Dielectric, heat transfer medium.
Chlorination and hydrolysis.	Para-xylyl alcohol.	For xylyl phosphate. Waterproofing agent. Cellulose ethers.
Chlorination hot or in ultra violet light.	Para-xylyl chloride.	Lachrymatory.
Dichlorination at boiling or in ultra violet light.	Para-xylylene chloride.	Synthesis.
Chlorination and hydrolysis.	Para-xylylene glycol.	Modification urea - formaldehyde resins.
Chlorination in dark with iodine or iron as catalyst.	2-Chloro-para-xylene and 2, 5-Dichloro-para-xylene.	Solvent and/or intermediate.
Chlorsulfonation and reaction with ammonia.	Para-xylene 2-sulfonamide.	Aldehyde resins. Cellulose acetate solvent.
Nitration.	2-Nitro-para-xylene.	Solvent.
Nitration and reduction.	Para-xylidine.	Dyestuffs.
Dinitration.	2, 6-Dinitro-para-xylene.	Dye synthesis.
Sulfonation.	Para-xylene 2-sulfonic acid.	Intermediate.
Sulfonation.	Para-xylene 2, 5-disulfonic acid.	Dyestuffs.
Sulfonation and caustic fusion.	Para-xylenol (2, 5-xylenol).	Making dimethyladipic acid, antiseptics.
Acetylation in presence $AlCl_3$	2-Para-xylyl-methyl ketone.	Perfume bases. Pharmaceuticals.
Ethylation and dehydrogenation.	Vinyl para-xylene.	Molding compounds. Synthetic rubbers.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
38 Sansome Street, San Francisco 4, California
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York
400 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois
714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles 15, California
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas

Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3	gal.	.03	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075	—
Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb	3.90	4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms.	lb.	2.30	2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0845	.095
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.0950	.1050
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.80	—
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
husks, bgs.	lb.	.45	.50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02⅝	04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞	04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine bgs. ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots	lb.	.02½	04
fine bgs. ton lots	lb.	.02½	04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works	lb.	.50	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base. 50 dms., works	gal.	8.35	—
1-4 dms., works	gal.	8.55	—
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	9.80	-10.15
purified, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00	-10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.55	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton		3.00	5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb.	3.25	3.43
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	.13	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
dense, opaque, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
translucent pastels, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
transparent colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, bots	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16½	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., tanks, works	lb.	.08¼	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12½	—
ordinary 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb.	11.31.64	—
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	1.17	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.87	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½	—
Dihydrochloride USP cns	oz.	.54	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½	—
Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.47½	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.47½	—
Phosphate NF, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.61	—
Salicylate NF, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.55	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz.	.56	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld	lb.	.88	.93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60	—
light shades, bbls	lb.	2.75	—
maroon, bbls	lb.	3.60	3.90
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30	—
light shade, same basis	lb.	4.00	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.23	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.95	—
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93	—
light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	1.70	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.05	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	—
medium-light shade, bbls., orange-red shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	1.64	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar). same basis	lb.	1.77	—
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis	lb.	.06	—
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb	1.10	1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
rubine toner pure bbls., works	lb	1.50	—
resinated bbls. works	lb	1.40	—
Virginia type bbls works	lb	1.40	—
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works.	lb.	3.60	—
10,000-lb lots, works	lb	4.22	—
smaller lots works	lb.	4.24	—
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
l.c.l works	lb.	.02¾	—
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian gulf bgs c.l. works	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.98	—
Chlorinated kgs	lb	1.40	1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb	5.35	—
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	5.95	—
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
ex whse. New York	lb.	.06½	—
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.50	—

Red, turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.60	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	.23
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350	.037
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0475	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0550	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0623	—
Watchung type bbls.	lb	1.95	—
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).			
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).			
Red saunders, NF powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Rennin, NF, powder	lb.	6.25	—
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.77½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.78½	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	—
Monoacetate NF, dms.	lb	3.25	3.45
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	25.00	-56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs.	lb.	.75	.85
powd., bbls.	lb.	.90	.95
India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
powdered, bbls.	lb.	.43	.45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo		100.00	—
readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo.	130.00	—
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more	kilo.	140.00	—
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	—
tech. bbls. works	lb.	16.50	—
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse	lb.	.03	—
ton lots same basis	lb.	.04	—

Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots.	kilo.	25.00	—
10 to 25-kilo lots	kilo.	25.00	-30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots	kilo.	30.00	—
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—

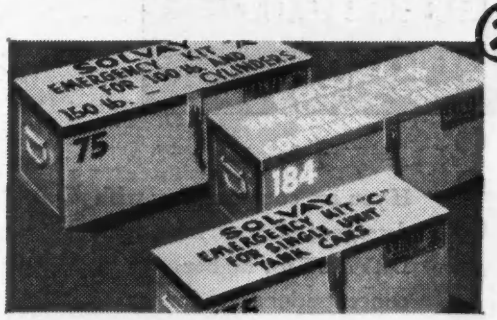
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	49	49½
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.35	.36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb	1.70	1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms. 1000-lb lots	lb	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb	1.75	1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	25.00	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	1.15	1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs	lb.	.11½	—
Dalmatian, bgs	lb.	.36	.38
Italian, bgs	lb.	.14	.14½
Sago flour, raw, bgs	lb.	.06¾	.07
refined, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal)			
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.10	—
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		.98	—
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs.		1.12	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	19.00	-20.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.			
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs.		.65	.66
powd., dms	lb.	.75	.76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	4.75	5.50

When you buy SOLVAY® CHLORINE you get these 3 EXCLUSIVE SOLVAY SERVICES

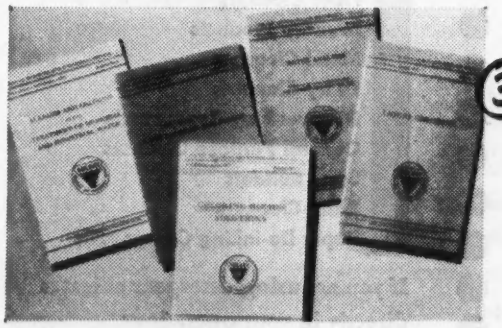
① A Specialized Technical Service for Each Industry

Only SOLVAY offers you a Technical Service with separate sections for textile, paper, water, sewage and other industries that use chlorine. SOLVAY'S staff of engineers, chemists and technicians are available AT NO COST OR OBLIGATION!



② Exclusive Chlorine Safety Service

Solvay has been a leader in the development of safety programs for chlorine users. SOLVAY customers can obtain SOLVAY'S Safety Charts which instruct employees on safety practices . . . procedures to follow in an emergency . . . and the location of the nearest SOLVAY repair kits. SOLVAY also makes available its *exclusive* emergency repair kits which have been specially-designed by SOLVAY engineers to quickly and safely stop chlorine leaks from any type of SOLVAY Chlorine container. These kits may be purchased by SOLVAY Chlorine users . . . or they may be borrowed *without charge* at various points throughout the country in an emergency. Booklets describing these kits with detailed instruction on their use are supplied *at no cost* to *all* users of SOLVAY Chlorine.



③ Technical Bulletin Service

SOLVAY'S *exclusive* series of Chlorine technical bulletins are recognized as one of the most highly reliable sources of information on chlorine and its uses. These bulletins are: Bulletin #7, "Liquid Chlorine," Bulletin #8, "Alkalies and Chlorine in Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Water," Bulletin #11, "Water Analysis," Bulletin #12, "The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach," Bulletin #14, "Chlorine Bleach Solutions."

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SOLVAY

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SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Please send me—AT NO COST OR OBLIGATION—copies of these SOLVAY Technical Bulletins: ☐ #7 ☐ #8 ☐ #11 ☐ #12 ☐ #14

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☐ SOLVAY'S EXCLUSIVE EMERGENCY SAFETY SERVICE

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Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____ BC-5

Santonin—Sodium Para-aminosalicylate

Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom. nts lb .45 .50
imported, Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .50 - .55
select, bls. lb. .65 - .67
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 2.30 2.40
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs lb. .27½- .28
natural, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Salvadorian, natural lb. .18 - .18½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .41 Nom.
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .40 Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 Nom.
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .38 Nom.

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .37

Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.25
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.45
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.80
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.80
rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.85
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.03
Sal, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .18½- .19
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —

Sodium arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo 22.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars lb. 8.50 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .05 .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .58 .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½ .34

Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms, c.l., works lb. 17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb 1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconate, refined, dms lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys lb 1.45 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.60 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots, or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
technical, bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90

Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.

Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb 16¼ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 124.50 -129.50

Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher

Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.15
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhyd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake, bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).

6=10 when it's DRYMET* the economical detergent silicate

Sixty pounds of DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—will do the same amount of work as one hundred pounds of pentahydrate sodium metasilicate! You get approximately two thirds more chemical value in DRYMET, yet the price is less than one fourth higher at the producing factory!

DRYMET contains no water of crystalization. DRYMET is more economical to use on the basis of Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than *any other* type of anhydrous or hydrated detergent silicate.

Send for DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

If you are compounding with detergent silicates, investigate DRYMET for higher concentrations and longer mileage in such products as:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-inking Compounds

If you are using detergent silicates directly in your operations, investigate DRYMET for:

1. Reductions in product costs
2. Reductions in freight costs
3. Reductions in storage costs
4. Reductions in handling costs
5. Reductions in labor costs

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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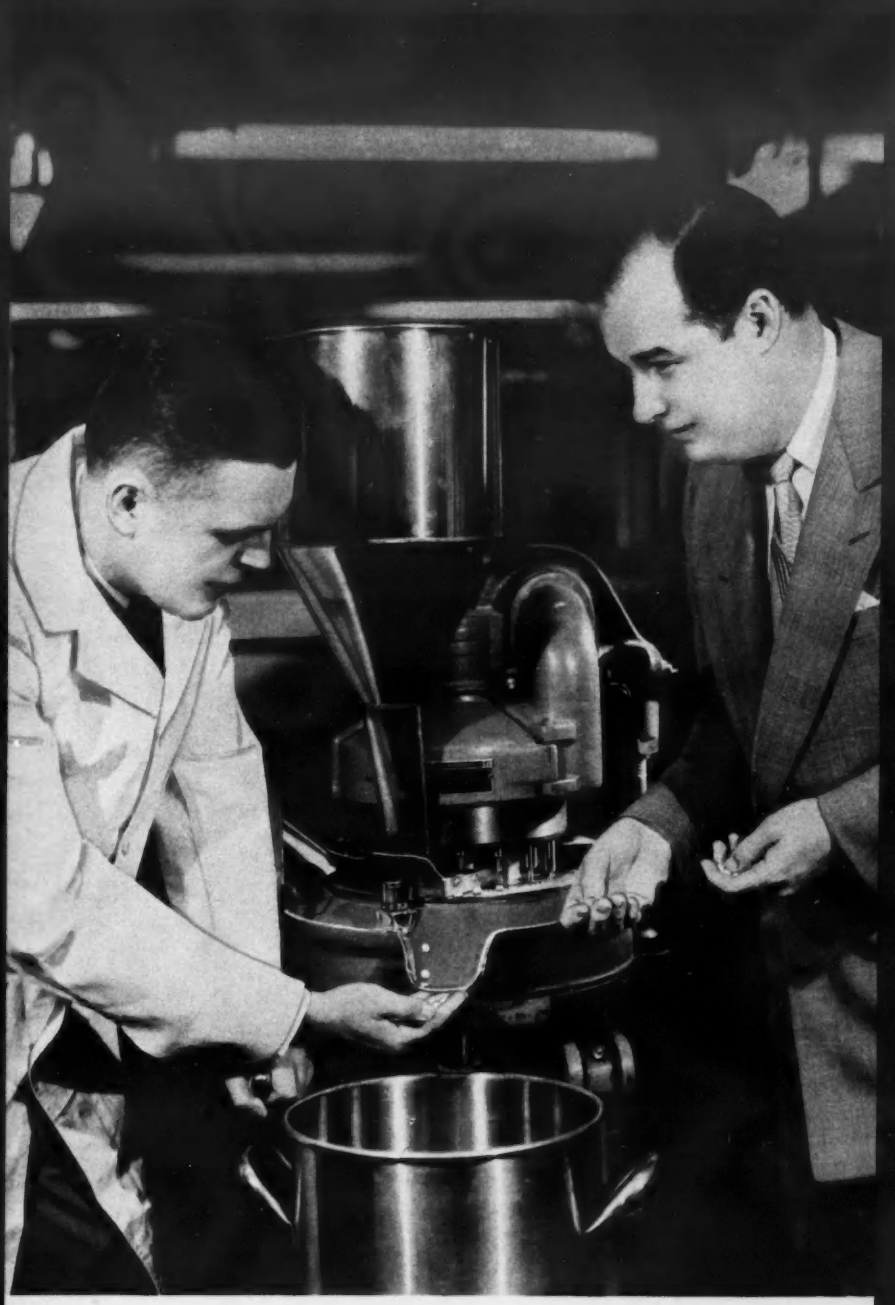
Merck Service can strengthen your sales position



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helps you solve tough formulation problems

All answers are not in the book.
That's why customers find Merck Technical Service so valuable. The Service Staff collectively represents more than 500 man-years of practical experience in solving difficult formulation problems.

If you have a problem relating to the developing, manufacturing, analyzing, or labeling of tablets, capsules, parenteral solutions, oral liquids, or topical preparations, get in touch with Merck. Because our experience in the field of fine chemicals is so broad, we may have the answer to your problem waiting for you.

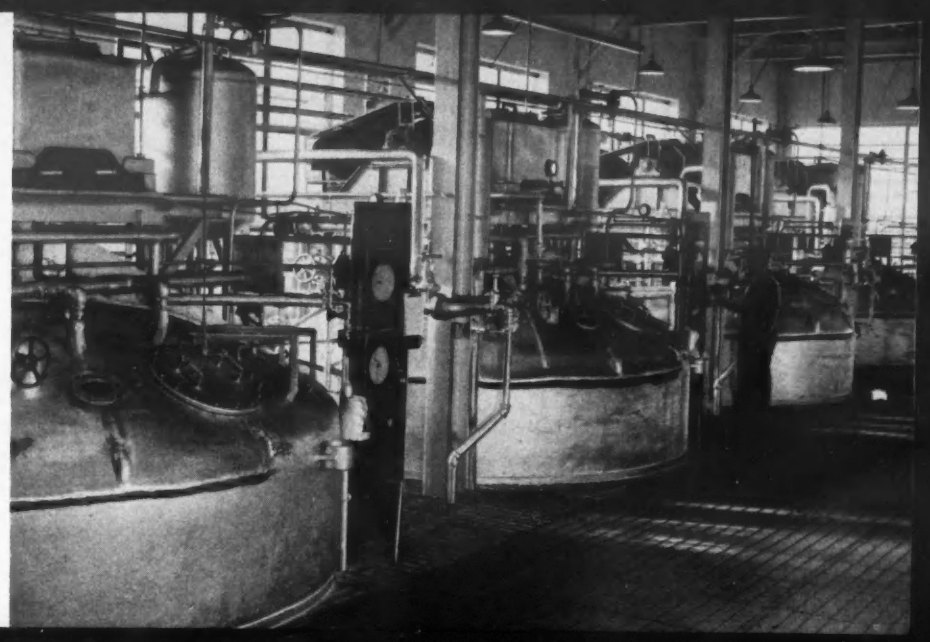
MERCK

Production

supplies what you want ... when you need it

With Merck as your source of supply, you are assured of a production capacity to meet your fine chemical needs for today and tomorrow. Millions of dollars have been invested to modernize and expand Merck facilities.

Looking *first* to Merck further pays off in simplified purchasing. Merck is a single source for more than 1,000 fine chemicals that are promptly available from strategically located warehouses.



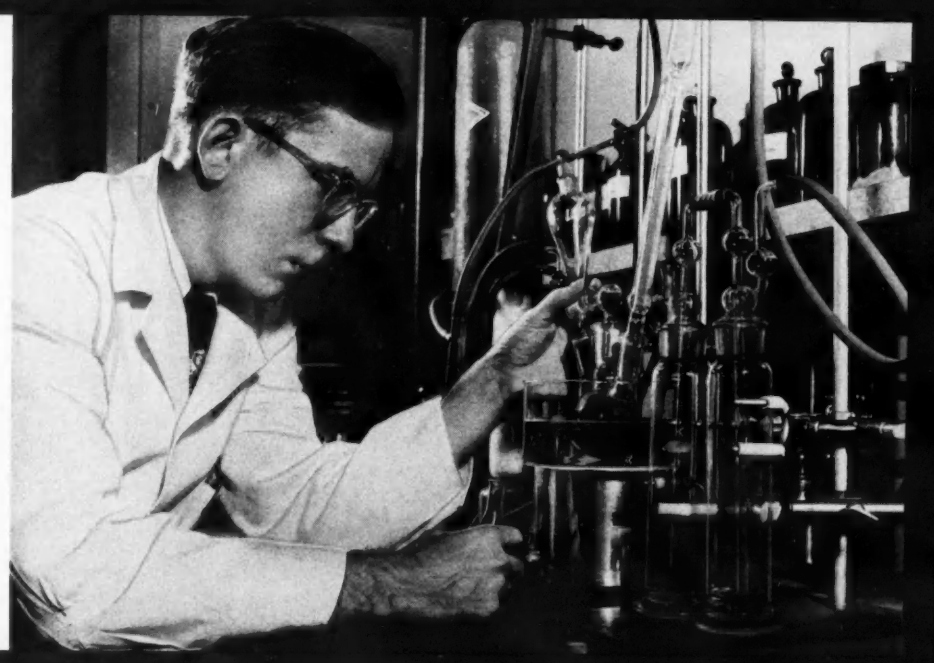
MERCK

Research

helps you pioneer new and profitable products

Leadership in introducing new products helps your company to create and hold a stronger sales position.

During the last 20 years, Merck Research has played a leading role in the development of antibiotics, sulfonamides, vitamins, and other important medicinals. Merck customers have benefited from these advances. Formulations based on Merck discoveries have helped establish new highs in volume for pharmaceutical specialties.



MERCK

Promotion

creates demand for *your* products

The Merck continuous campaign in behalf of our customers' vitamin products is being expanded in medical, pharmaceutical, dental, and nursing journals, as well as in *Today's Health.*

Full-page, color advertisements stress the ever-growing applications of vitamin therapy in almost every field of medicine. The advertisements have attracted favorable comment among both specialists and general practitioners.

This campaign is part of a four-point Merck program embracing research, production, service, and promotion. If you are a pharmaceutical manufacturer, it will pay you to consult Merck *first* for fine chemicals.

"... and be sure to take your VITAMINS!"
Diabetic patients, unable to eat unrestricted mixed diets, are likely to have vitamin deficiencies. Balanced vitamin preparations are dependable means of overcoming these privations.

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ - .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27

Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l. works lb. 198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7 85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7 05 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7 25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8 90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs

Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10 75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 8 10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs 4 40 4 65
zone 4 100 lbs 5 10 5 35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5 25 - 5.65
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2.3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1 60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:2.2, bgs., works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - 08

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4 10c higher

Stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .548 - .602

Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).

Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. 22½ - —
tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l. works same basis 100 lbs 2 50 3 00
rayon grade bgs. c.l., works. ton 29 00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 35 00 - —
USP, cryst. bbl dms lb .17½ .18
gran. bbl. dms lb. 17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls. c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. 04¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3 50 - —
powder bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 7 25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7 50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works lb 07 - —
liquid, 40-44% tanks, works. 100% basis ton. 110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
t.c.l. works lb 04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech. dms. works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns. c.l. works lb 10½ - —
5-ton lots works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 98% 100-lb dms., c.l. frt alld. E lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l. frt. adjusted. E lb. 39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt adjusted, E lb 40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l. frt. adjusted. E lb 46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.03 - 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.40 -12 80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9 80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate bbls. works frt equald lb 23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium)
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - 32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb .38 - .39
solution commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
ton lots works lb 25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks works lb 2¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal 44% bulk Decatur ton. 81.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .25¼ - —
100 to 20,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .25½ - —

Soybean protein, mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imported, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg. tanic, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, red fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 - .772
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .97 - .98
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - 1.086
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works, lb. .85 - .89
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .933 - .975
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7 26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs. higher

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ Nom.
t.c.l. spot lb. .09¼ - .09¾
Rice, c.l., bgs lb .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).

Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Staysaerie seed, bgs. lb. 60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance not USP, frs. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns. dms. lb 77 - 78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech dms. works lb. 19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, tars, 25-lb lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls. cs. works lb 11 - .12
Salicylate NF dms lb 1 65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs works ton 58 70 - 66 18
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3 75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Crystals, 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. 22¼ - —
t.c.l. works lb. 23¼ - —
tanks works lb 21 - —
Styrolyl acetate bots lb 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refined, white, bgs., ref'y East 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., t.c.l., works. lb. .78 - —

28,601 Years of Chemical Experience

The skills acquired through experience are happily blended with the vigor and ambitions of youth throughout the Columbia-Southern organization. ¶ Nearly a third of all Columbia-Southern personnel have been with the company from ten to forty-five years. In the aggregate, the Columbia-Southern staff has had 28,601 years of experience! These people know the chemical business — and they understand the requirements of customers. ¶ Equally important, however, are the many fine younger members of the Columbia-Southern organization whose developing talents and abilities are assurance of continuing progress and adherence to high standards through the years ahead.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

Sulfabenzamide—Xylol, Coaltar

Sulfabenzamide, dms..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms..... lb 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms..... lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms..... lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..... lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms..... lb..10.25 -10 75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms..... lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms..... lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms, lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb 2.80 2 95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs, mines..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -23.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
90-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .04½ - —
tankcars, same basis..... lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars works lb. .0535 - —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.130.00 - —
ground, ex-dock..... ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J..... unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd. bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l. works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17 50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30 00
l.c.l. ton.28 00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36 00 - —
Imp. Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 25 25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd..... lb. .06½ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd..... lb. .06½ - —
special tanks, dlvd..... lb. .06⅝ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08 - —
50%, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .10 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 6-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 9.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .07¼ - .07¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse..... lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l..... lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l..... lb. .25 - .25¼
NF, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .57½ - .61
powd., fib., dms..... lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South ..... lb .14 - —
extra, dms..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .57 - .75
prime, dms..... lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works ..... lb. .20½ - .21¼
smaller, dms., works ..... lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .58½ - —
tanks dlvd. E..... lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate. (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd..... lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd..... lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 3.35 - 3.60
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs..... lb .21 .25
Spanish, bls..... lb. .10½ - .11
Thymol, fib dms..... lb 3.00 3.25
Iodine, NF, dms..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits)..... lb. .94 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .23½ - —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43¾ - —
tankcars, works..... lb. .39¾ - —
a-Tocopherol, bots..... kilo.182.00 - —
Acetate, bots..... kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns..... lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works..... lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld..... lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist..... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist..... gal. .34½ - .35
Geneva, Utah..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio..... gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district..gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind..... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio..... gal. .32½ - .33
petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y..... gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill..... gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill..... gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
powder, same basis..... lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works ...lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .53 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. E..... lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald..... lb. .10¼ - —
dlvd. E..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21¼ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .37 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19¼ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 96.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Tyrothricin, USP, bots..... gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms..... lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan. Neb., N. Dak. Okla., S Dak Tex. and E...ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls..... lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works..... lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.65.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock, ton.49.00 -50.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra..lb. .09 - .09¼
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 9.50 -10.50
Mexican, cuts, tins..... lb. 9.25 - 9.75
whole, tins..... lb. 9.50 -10.50
Tahiti, cs..... lb.10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots..... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots..... lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, cins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .15½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13¼ - —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate, crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram..gram. .07¼ - —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see flice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials. gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity..gram.165.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol)
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots..... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls..... lb. 2.60 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot..... lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs..... lb. .54 - .56
Brazilian bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs..... lb. .55 - .57
Chilean, bgs..... lb. .56 - .57
refined bleached, white, bricks lb. .73 - .75
slabs ..... lb. .72 - .74
yellow, bricks..... lb. .60 - .61
slabs ..... lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs..... lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs..... lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .80 - .82
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .88 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. .84 - .86
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.12 - 1.14
No. 2, bgs., ton lots..... lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 1, Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs..... lb. .40 - .42
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11¼ - .12¼
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ - .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs..... lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13½ - .14
German, bgs..... lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs..... lb. .98 - 1.00
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..... lb. .25½ - .31
cakes, cs..... lb. .26½ - .32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot ..... lb. .77½ - .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .20 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.05 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls ..... lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls..... lb. .23 - .24
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs..... lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis...gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms..... lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works,
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district...gal. .32 - —
Chicago district.....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —

Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works,
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y ..... gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ... gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara ons lb 2.15 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Penn and N C E of Miss. including Davenport Minneapolis Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb 35 —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls lb 2 15 —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb .31 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1¼c higher); Miss., N C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, onls lb 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 10¾ —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.12 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd ... lb. .25 - —
basic dlvd lb .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves bls lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb .40 - —
smaller lots works lb .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .202 —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd. dms lb .26 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn dms frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd. dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. 26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ... lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., ... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
100 lbs. 5.60 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., works 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
powdered, monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.
USP, gran dms lb 26 —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs.10.25 - —
l.c.l. bbls., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½- —
l.c.l lb .26 .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .59 —
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .05½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works ... lb. .04½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb. .04½ —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works, lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 —
Hydride cns. works lb 7.25 11.50
Nitrate, dms. ex whse to 6.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 7.50 —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45¼- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb. .60 —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35½ —

Atomic Industrial Forum Elects Dean, Four Others

Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and four other executives whose companies are involved in atomic energy activities have been elected to the board of directors of the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., increasing the directorate to nineteen. Other new directors are:—Franke Pace, jr., executive vice-president of General Dynamics Corporation and former Secretary of the Army; Arthur H. Bunker, president of Climax-Molybdenum Company; Leonard W. Cronkhite, president, Atomic Instrument Company, and J. Carlton Ward, jr., president of Vitro Corporation of America.

Rhodia Adds P. J. Morone

P. J. Morone, formerly associated with Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New Yord, has joined Rhodia, Inc., New York, as a member of its aromatic chemicals and specialties sales staff. Mr. Morone started his business career with E. R. Squibb & Sons as a professional service representative. He was with McKesson & Robbins as a sales specialist from 1943 until 1949, when he joined MM&R.

ACS Physical, Inorganic Division Meets June 16-18

Liquids that carry an electric current will be the subject of the 1954 summer symposium of the American Chemical Society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry, to be held at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., June 16 through 18.

Nobel prize-winner Peter J. W. Debye, of Cornell University, Priestley medalist Charles A. Kraus, of Brown University, and Prof. John G. Kirkwood, of Yale, winner of the American Chemical Society award in pure chemistry, will be among the thirty-one speakers on the program.

Trade Briefs

Pfaudler Company, Rochester, N. Y., has named William H. Klee vice-president of its Pfaudler Inter-American Corporation.

Atomic Energy Commission has appointed Allan C. Johnson manager of its Idaho operations office.

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Volume 165 May 31, 1954 Number 22

Protection for the Public Interest

Competition is a most potent motivating influence in all areas of human economy, social and political, as well as commercial. Its effects in the political areas, being one of the characteristics of bypartisan political endeavoring, are at least as costly as is its maintenance in commercial or social affairs. Hence it is that, especially in a congressional election year, political expediency necessitated by expectations of competitive conditions, is a much more potent force in legislative motivation than is any concern for the public. So, it is not something to be puzzled about that the federal congress has shelved the program for a revision of the law which is designed to do something toward the providing of satisfactory relations between employers and their employees—at not too great a cost for the public. When the publications of big labor began to talk about the congressional debating of "states' rights vs. labor's," the former, whatever measure of rights of the public they might include, were far outweighed in terms of what is needed to maintain the proper relations between candidate and constituency.

It must be admitted that the job of making the labor-relations — employment-relations, employer-employee-relations, management—labor relations or whatever—law effective and administerable is not an easy one. The chances that the congressional endeavors in that direction would end up in the other direction are big enough without the inflationary influence of desires to be re-elected. For one thing, the law aims at something that has no place in governmental functioning. Labor—or whatever—relations are not something that can be defined or controlled by statute. They are human relations, subject to ethical, not political, forces. The most that an applicable law can do is set forth the simple means by which the evaluation of various involved factors is to be undertaken. The law really needed in the matter to which the existing "relations" law is directed would be one that laid down plain rules for the behavior of both parties in disturbances of relations which have an impact upon their rights or needs of the public and provided effective administrative power, coupled with adequate practicable means of being applied in behalf of the public welfare.

Such a statutory achievement is practically beyond the scope of federal legislation. It must deal with individual and group behavior on a local basis. It must be in largest part state law, applicable as potently for preventive as for punitive purposes.

The existing federal law can be applied to much better (from the standpoint of the public) effect then it has. The recent action on contempt on the part of striking dockworkers makes that clear. Existing state legislation may be an important, if not the deciding factor in the differences with which strikes disrupting public transportation service were dealt with in several localities. Some of the strikes went on for days, even weeks; in other places they were stopped in a day by court order. Because of the imperative need in these days for adequate transportation, it should be authorized that state militia units be used immediately to maintain service disrupted by a strike. Transportation is a public service; it should be exactly all that that term denotes.

"Labor" relations are not, of themselves, a matter of public concern. "Labor" behavior has many aspects. It should be dealt with accordingly. That, quite obviously, is something far easier to say than to do. But, the public can say what will make its governing—and protecting—units do the job that is called for in the determining of matters in dispute, not as items of employer-employee relations, but as potential sources of disregard for and detriment to the rights of the public, and in dealing effectively with any and all behavior that is contrary in any manner to the public interest. For reasons which should be plain, the public's contribution toward that end can be made much more effectively on a local scale than on a federal one. The political competition is commensurably less. So, let congress, as per customary, look out for itself—individually and partisanly. Put the right kind of a law on the statute books throughout the country—a law which will assure the individual the right to work and the public the right to be worked for.

Packaging Is a Public Relation

Packaging is getting an unusual measure of attention by way of various business conferences and symposiums. It is being discussed and somewhat analyzed from a number of angles in the approach of the major stimulating objectives—appearance and service. As it is with other public relations links, packaging appears to be getting inadequate consideration from the consumer's standpoint. It gets too little attention in respect of two characteristics in that direction—facility of opening and serviceability of reclosing of the increasingly popularized use of plastic sheeting.

There is another point on the consumer's side, on which packaging is not what it should be and could be as a link in public relations. That is the excessive variety of sizes in any one group of products. Why should there be (to draw upon a May 24 advertisement of a department store) 3½-ounce, 3¾-ounce, 6½-ounce containers? Why (looking at cans on a store shelf) should one of two containing the same product and visually no different from the other, show in the small type on a corner of the label that it contains 15½ ounces compared with the other's 16 ounces? In the case of another product in cans of apparently equal size, why should one contain 1 pound, 4 ounces, and the other, 1 pound, 6 ounces? Why are cartons only three-fourths filled? The label statement of the weight of the contents is seldom seen by the buyer. Why should there be packages of all sorts of odd ounceage?

Is the answer to those queries wholly a matter of providing a package at a popular price?

And now comes a political entrant for the querying. There is on the statute books of the United States a standard container act, put there twenty-six years ago. There is now in the congressional hopper a bill (H.R. 8357) which would amend that containers act by authorizing and defining a standard basket with a content of ⅜ bushel. The bill does not set forth the intent of congress in the providing of what might logically be called a short half-bushel basket.

Public relations will not be helped for any purveyor of fruits and vegetables by the adoption of the new short-measure package. Even those who buy by eye, toward whom much packaging planning is directed, will find something disappointing in the fact that the basket of apples they bought today contains, say, about two dozen fewer apples than were in the "same" basket they bought last year.

Packaging is a public relation. Consequently, it should be planned and executed with due regard for every aspect of its impact, immediate and eventually, upon the public.

Potentialities of Wind Power

Even in these early days of the "Atomic Age," it is somewhat puzzling to learn that scientists are still working with what was probably man's first source of immediate energy—the winds of the earth. Nevertheless, the World Meteorological Organization, a special UN agency, is at work on the development of means to utilize wind energy, especially to provide power in regions which have no natural resources of mineral fuels and lack means of developing water power because of aridity.

Another meteorological group, meeting recently at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, did much serious talking about a new theory of the origin of the winds. The opinion was voiced there that this might lead to the discovery of a means of artificial wind-making, to go along with the still infant industry of making rain. That group made a point of its statement that the prevailing winds of the earth generate several hundred billion horsepower.

So the technologists are looking at the winds. They are of the opinion that the development of a turbine means of using wind power with greater efficiency offers no engineering impossibility and if the wind can be brought along when and in the direction desired, why bother about the atom?

Wind power has many potentialities—so has water power. There is still very much to be done toward the development and utilization of the latter—in spite of government's big business in that sphere. Much has been done in other countries to improve this centuries-old utilization of wind power. That source of energy has a domestic application in this country far wider than is generally known. Its utilization industrially is very slight. It offers a big field for research, however; hence the fundamental "pure science" pronouncements of the meteorologists would seem to deserve a good measure of technologic—and sociologic—attention. The atmosphere, as such, has been brought importantly into the service of man as a source of useful chemical materials. Certainly the potentialities of the well-known atmospheric currents might be expected to offer an equally useful supply of energy.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Government analysts of the business trends are a little more optimistic over the economic picture ahead than they were a while back after looking over trends in the first quarter. They have found an even flow of disposable personal income, after taxes, which reflected a good trade volume, and business activity seemed to halt the decline that had been under way during the last six months of last year. Some of the factors cited are these:—

Employment increased seasonally in April. The Census bureau figure for unemployment was 3,500,000, down 260,000 from March. If adjustment is made for seasonal influences, the April employment increase was less than usual for the month.

Construction activity remained strong, showing about the usual seasonal expansion of 9 percent from March to April. There were gains in new private construction, and public construction was stimulated by a sizable spurt in highway activity.

Prices generally have tended to hold firm. The slightly rising tendency in industrial wholesale prices in April was due largely to developments in markets for world raw materials.

Industrial production in April was unchanged from March, seasonally adjusted. Output of farm machinery recorded a modest recovery and production of motor vehicles, where the seasonal movement is upward, was higher than in March. Steel ingot output in April remained relatively low at 68 percent of rated capacity, but there was some improvement in early May. Textile activity continued unchanged.

Manufacturers' new orders, seasonally adjusted, have experienced some pickup. New orders remain below shipments to customers so that the unfilled order backlog has diminished further.

Consumer credit—Recent developments indicate that aggregate liability on seasonally adjusted short and intermediate term debt outstanding is being reduced for the first time in many years. Repayments on installment accounts were in excess of new credit extended by $380,000,000 in the first quarter of 1954 on a seasonally adjusted basis. Much of the slackening in consumer credit has occurred in automobile paper. The ratio of new credit to automotive dealer sales was 38 percent so far in 1954 as compared to 43 percent in 1953 and 47 percent in 1952. Contraction in credit granted for the purchase of consumer goods other than automobiles has also been appreciable.

Alcohol Rules Tightened

The Internal Revenue Service has just thrown a block in front of the efforts of some hospitals and clinics to make use of tax-free alcohol in activities which more rightly belong to the commercial laboratories and other testing and research agencies. It can be found in Rev. Rul. 54-173 just issued by the agency as a result of questions raised as to the uses, if any, which may be made of tax-free alcohol withdrawn by a municipally-owned or a privately-owned hospital other than for routine medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes of the hospital itself.

Section 182.661 of Regulations 3 of the IRS provides that tax-free alcohol withdrawn by hospitals, sanitariums, or clinics operated for charity and not for profit, may be used only for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes and in the treatment of patients. The use of the tax-free alcohol and the resultant products must be confined strictly to the premises of the institution withdrawing the alcohol, except that where any such resulting product does not contain alcohol and is to be used in further research, it may be removed, without sale, for that purpose only.

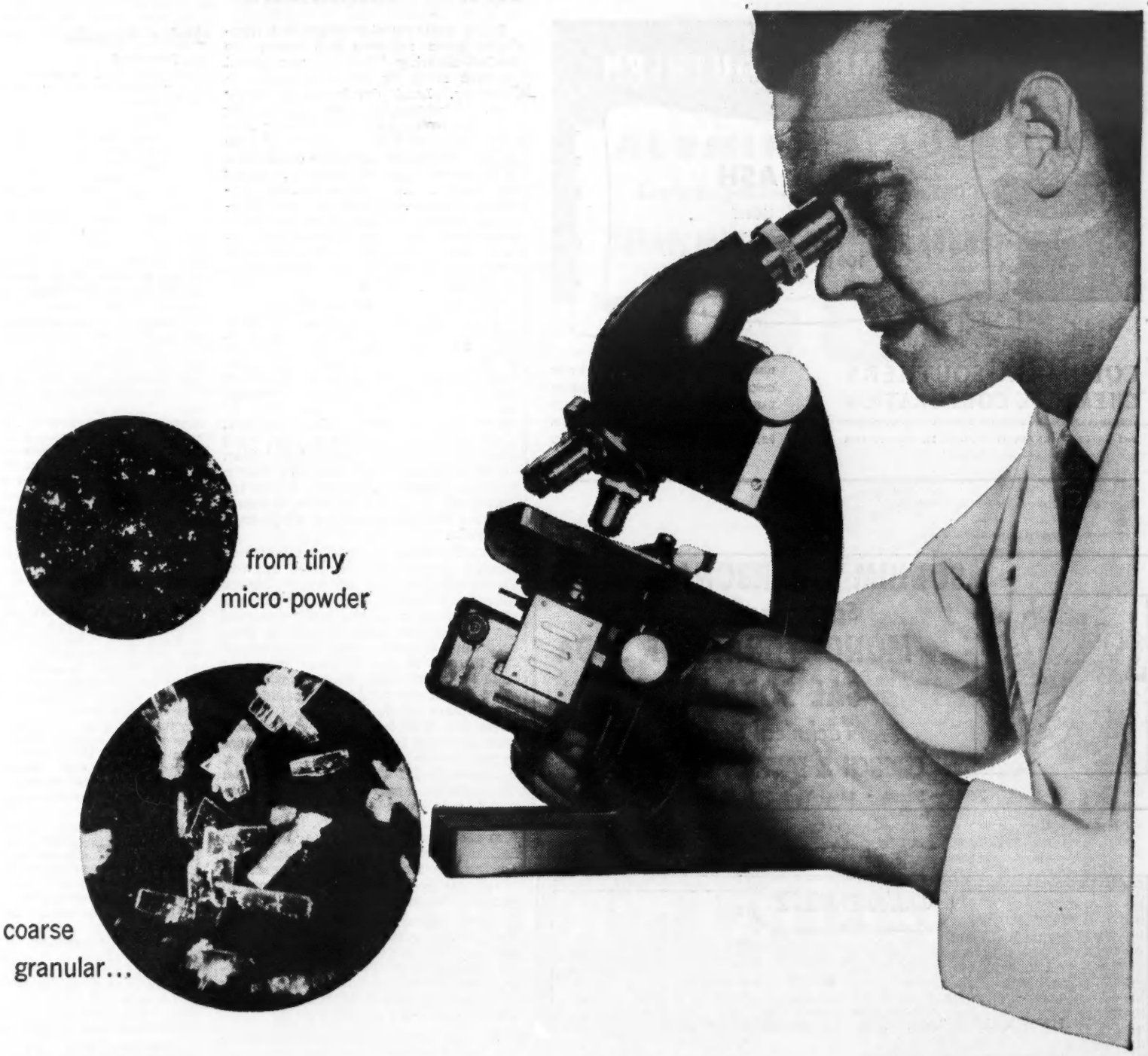
In response to questions raised under this section, the IRS has ruled that:—

Tax-free alcohol may not be used by a municipally-owned hospital in making tests of any nature for another institution or individual unless such tests are made in pursuance of a recognized function of hospital. A privately-owned hospital may not use tax-free alcohol withdrawn under its permit to make pathological examinations or tests for other hospitals, for physicians, or for individuals who are not patients of the hospital. A charge or fee may be made or accepted by the hospital, whether municipally or privately owned, provided the payment is for examinations or tests using tax-free alcohol which the hospital is authorized to make.

Medical Supplies for Formosa

Firms producing or selling medical supplies and raw materials and semi-finished products which would like to get some of the export business to Formosa would be wise to send their catalogs to the FOA Mutual Security Mission to China. They are needed by the technical personnel of the mission, the military assistance advisory group, and the J. G. White Engineering Company to develop specifications.

The mission has specifically requested that the catalogs forwarded include specifications, drawings, price lists, etc. They should be addressed to Hon. J. L. Brent, director, FOA Mutual Security Mission to China (Formosa), American Embassy, APO No. 63, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.



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Heavy Chemicals

Prime westeren zinc recorded a fractional price advance last week, the market showing 1¼ cents per pound increase from its low established in February. Lead developed a firmer tone. Washington advices indicating that the government will shortly step up its stockpile buying of lead and zinc had a tendency to stimulate confidence in the outlook for both metals. Copper continued firm under a strong consumer demand. Tin made small fractional changes which were not wide enough to affect the tin based chemicals. Mercury held its late advance with no apparent easement in the tight spot supply position.

Salt cake and Glauber's salt are slated for an advance June 1. A major producer advanced caustic soda $3 a ton. Chlorine stocks were still in excess of demand. Anhydrous ammonia supply remained tight but is expected to ease as the agricultural season progresses. The overflow of hydrochloric acid has not been checked. Nickel salts are definitely tight with some increase in the metal for civilian use in sight over the third and fourth quarters. Copper sulfate was active for industrial use and for export. Calcium chloride was under pressure for prompt shipment.

March production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States was generally higher than for February, 1954, and remained about the same as the levels reported for the corresponding month of 1953, according to information compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Increases from February, 1954, were reported for 44 of the 51 chemicals now included in the release while the output for 6 chemicals was lower. A comparison with March of last year shows increases in production for 24 chemicals and a decrease for 22. The March production of synthetic ammonia and of phosphoric acid exceeded their previous all time highs. New monthly highs were also recorded this month for activated carbon and tetrasodium pyrophosphate. During the month, stocks of specified chemicals held at producing plants in general declined slightly.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 95.1 percent for the week ending May 22, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.7R in the preceding week and 94.2 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production and supply figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Acid Hydrochloric—Market in exceedingly ample supply at present due to an increase in byproduct material. March production showed 62,396 tons including 12,950 tons made from salt and acid, 13,263 from chlorine and hydrogen and 36,183 tons as byproduct and from other sources. The February total was revised to 57,666 tons and in March last year 65,960 tons were made. Stocks at producing plants on March 31 amounted to 13,313 tons, against 13,690 on February 28.

Acid Nitric—Demand generally fair with output sustained at a level to keep the market in adequate supply. March production was placed at 155,156 tons, compared with 152,456 in the preceding month and 146,594 tons in March, 1953. Stocks on March 31 were 9,199 tons against 9,559 on February 28.

Sulfuric—Remains in adequate supply under a fairly steady demand. March production amounted to a gross of 1,222,232 tons, compared with 1,092,447 in February and 1,270,151 tons in March, 1953. The March, 1954, total included 230,461 tons made by the chamber process and 991,771 tons made by the contact process. Stocks on March 31 included 92,059 tons of chamber acid and 282,666 tons of contact acid. There were also 38,621 tons of oleum and 244,045 tons of acid other than oleum.

Aluminum Chloride—March production of anhydrous was placed at 2,895 tons, compared with 2,645 in the preceding month and 3,019 tons in March last year. Stocks at producing plants on March 31 were 1,716 tons, against 1,816 on February 28. Output of liquid and crystals showed 831 tons in March, compared with 743 in February and 1,333 in March, 1953. Stocks at the close of March were 447 tons, against 528 on February 28.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Pressure for agricultural use kept the supply tight over the past month and this condition may last over the greater part of June. The price range is firm at $85 to $88 per ton in tankcars depending upon shipping point. March production established a new monthly high. The total recorded 237,535 tons of synthetic, compared with 206,358 in February and 189,644 in March, 1953. Stocks on March 31 were 29,650 tons, against 45,128 at the close of February.

Bauxite—Mine production of bauxite by the eight companies operating in the United States during the first quarter of 1954 at 402,057 long tons was approximately the same as that of the fourth quarter of 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines. Arkansas produced 97 percent of the total during the first quarter. During the first quarter of 1954, imports averaged 448,160 long tons per month, an increase of 14 percent with respect to the average for the fourth quarter, 1953. Imports from British Guiana increased 65 percent and those from Jamaica increased 60 percent with respect to the fourth quarter of 1953. The monthly average of Jamaican imports for the first quarter was 152,347 long tons. The ratio of imports to domestic production was 3.3, the highest of record for any quarter to date. Imports of calcined refractory grade bauxite from British Guiana during the first quarter 1954, were 31,455 long tons.

Calcium Carbide — Current supply adequate with demand fair. March production of commercial reached 65,072 tons, compared with 53,554 in February and 68,946 tons in March 1953. Stocks at producing plants on March 31 were 41,348 tons, against a revised total of 36,603 on February 28.

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic—Stocks continued ample to meet present needs. March production was placed at 9,607 tons, compared with 10,100 in the preceding month and 8,224 tons in March last year. Stocks at plants on March 31 were 13,584 tons, against 12,159 on February 28.

Chlorine—Stocks remained long at the close of May with demand during the month not broad enough to absorb output. It was pointed out that the distant future outlook is more encouraging as a result of government projects for titanium metal of some 35,000 tons production. Completion of these projects is expected next year and forecast the consumption of approximately 75,000 tons of chlorine. March output of chlorine gas amounted to 234,640 tons, compared with 206,137 in the previous month and 233,081 tons in March 1953. Stocks on March 31, included 140 tons of gas and 27,584 tons of liquid, compared with 136 tons of gas and 31,711 tons of liquid on February 28 and 131 tons of gas and 20,012 tons of liquid on March 31, 1953.

Copper Sulfate—No important increase in the demand for agriculture developed during the past month, demand at best was spotty. Shipments for industrial use remained steady. Export demand continued active from South American countries. An order reached the market last week for 323 metric tons for June shipment to Korea. Stocks have been kept ample with prices firm.

Lime—The lower level of industrial activity was reflected in a 16 percent decrease in lime sales in the first quarter of 1954 compared with the first quarter of 1953. However, in March, 1954, domestic sales of open-market lime (628,352 short tons) increased 10 percent over the previous month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Increases in all the major uses were noted in the month of March over the previous month. March sales for chemical and other industrial uses amounted to 356,083 tons including 294,069 tons of quicklime and 62,014 tons of hydrated. Total sales for the first quarter amounted to 1,025,502 tons,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Tin, Straits, ½c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 29, 1953
98.40	98.40	98.39	97.59

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

compared with 1,203,952 for the same period in 1953.

Salt Cake—Tagged for an advance in price of $3 per ton on June 1 as a result of an active demand and a short supply. March production of crude commercial amounted to 59,400 tons, compared with a revised total of 59,003 in February and 63,460 tons in March, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on March 31 were 31,047 tons, against a revised total of 34,558 tons on February 28.

Soda Ash—Shipments continued good under a steady demand throughout the month of May. Production of finished light ash in March amounted to 235,777 tons, compared with 195,705 in February and 216,163 in March, 1953. Stocks at plants on March 31 were 42,601 tons, against 40,841 tons on February 28. Output of finished dense ash in March was 145,175 tons, compared with 130,732 in the preceding month and 154,828 tons in March last year. Stocks at the end of March were 47,706 tons, against 48,839 on February 28. The natural output in March was 47,877 tons, compared with 41,515 in February and 33,040 tons in March, 1953. Stocks on March 31 were placed at 52,423 tons, against 47,439 at the close of the preceding month.

Soda, Caustic—A major producer has advanced prices $3 per ton, all grades, effective immediately. March output by the electrolytic process showed 234,131 tons of liquid, compared with 203,531 in the previous month and 228,735 tons of liquid in March, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on March 31 were 118,346 tons of liquid against 116,727 tons on February 28. The dry content in March was 29,438 tons, compared with 28,573 in February and 24,067 in March last year. Stocks at the close of March were 23,362 tons, against 26,696 on February 28. Production in March by the lime-soda process showed 44,079 tons of liquid including 17,278 tons of dry forms, compared with 36,998 tons of liquid containing 14,176 tons of dry in the previous month and 45,879 tons of liquid containing 12,398 tons of dry in March, 1953. Stocks at plants at the close of March were placed at 13,678 tons of liquid including 6,003 tons of dry, against 14,573 tons of liquid containing 5,200 tons of dry on February 28.

Sulfur—Mine shipments of native sulfur in March were placed at 429,199 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. February shipments were 343,512 long tons and in March last year 516,780 long tons were shipped. Apparent sales in March totaled 403,163 long tons, compared with 357,578 in the preceding month and 517,795 long tons in March, 1953. Shipments of recovered sulfur in March were 21,232 long tons, against 19,594 in February and 18,806 long tons in March, 1953. Apparent sales in March totaled 21,232 long tons, compared with 19,594 in the previous month and 15,476 long tons in March last year.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Smelter production of primary antimony, in the first quarter of 1954, amounted to 2,200 short tons, a 16 percent increase compared with the 1,900 tons produced during the last quarter of 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines. Estimated consumption of primary antimony for the January-March period totalled 3,040 short tons, a decrease of 5 percent from the 3,200 tons consumed in the three months preceding period. Of the total quantity consumed, 52 percent was used in the manufacture of nonmetal products and 48 percent was used in the manufacture of metal products. Stocks of antimony held by smelters, consumers and dealers continued to decrease, and on March 31 were estimated as 6,400 short tons, a decrease of 7 percent from the 6,900 tons reported on hand January 1. The largest decrease was noted in the stocks of antimony oxide. Imports of primary antimony during the first quarter of 1954 were the lowest reported since the fourth quarter of 1949, and amounted to only 2,200 tons. This was a 19 percent decrease from the 2,700 tons imported during the last quarter of 1953.

Chromite—Over-all imports of chromite in February at 159,053 tons declined 9 percent below the previous month, according to the Bureau of the Census. Metallurgical grade imports decreased 5 percent and comprised 62 percent of the total imports. Refractory grade fell 24 percent and included 28 percent of the total. Chemical ore was imported at a 25 percent higher rate and composed the remaining 10 percent of total imports. The Philippines supplied 32 percent of the total imports and 92 percent of refractory grade; other sources of refractory ore were India (5 percent) and the Union of South Africa (3 percent). Metallurgical ore came from Turkey (40 percent), Southern Rhodesia (21 percent), the Union of South Africa (14 percent), New Caledonia (11 percent), the Philippines (11 percent), and Sierra Leone (3 percent). All chemical grade ore was imported from the Union of South Africa.

Copper—Consumer buying active during the past week. Sales for May shipment estimated at 90,000 tons to date and June to date at 20,000 tons. Market firm with electrolytic priced at 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Demand showed improvement last week both for May and June shipments. According to Washington advices, ODM is expected to issue directives for stockpiling shortly. The common grade closed at 14c. per pound New York and 13.80c. at St. Louis.

Mercury—Prices were sustained at the late high level last week. Demand remained good with the spot supply definitely tight. Sellers named $265 to $271 per flask for spot.

Selenium — Filing dates for applications for licenses to export selenium in the third quarter are June 16 through June 30, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce has announced. The dates apply to the following selenium commodities: Powder (Schedul B No. 619159); metal, except selenium-

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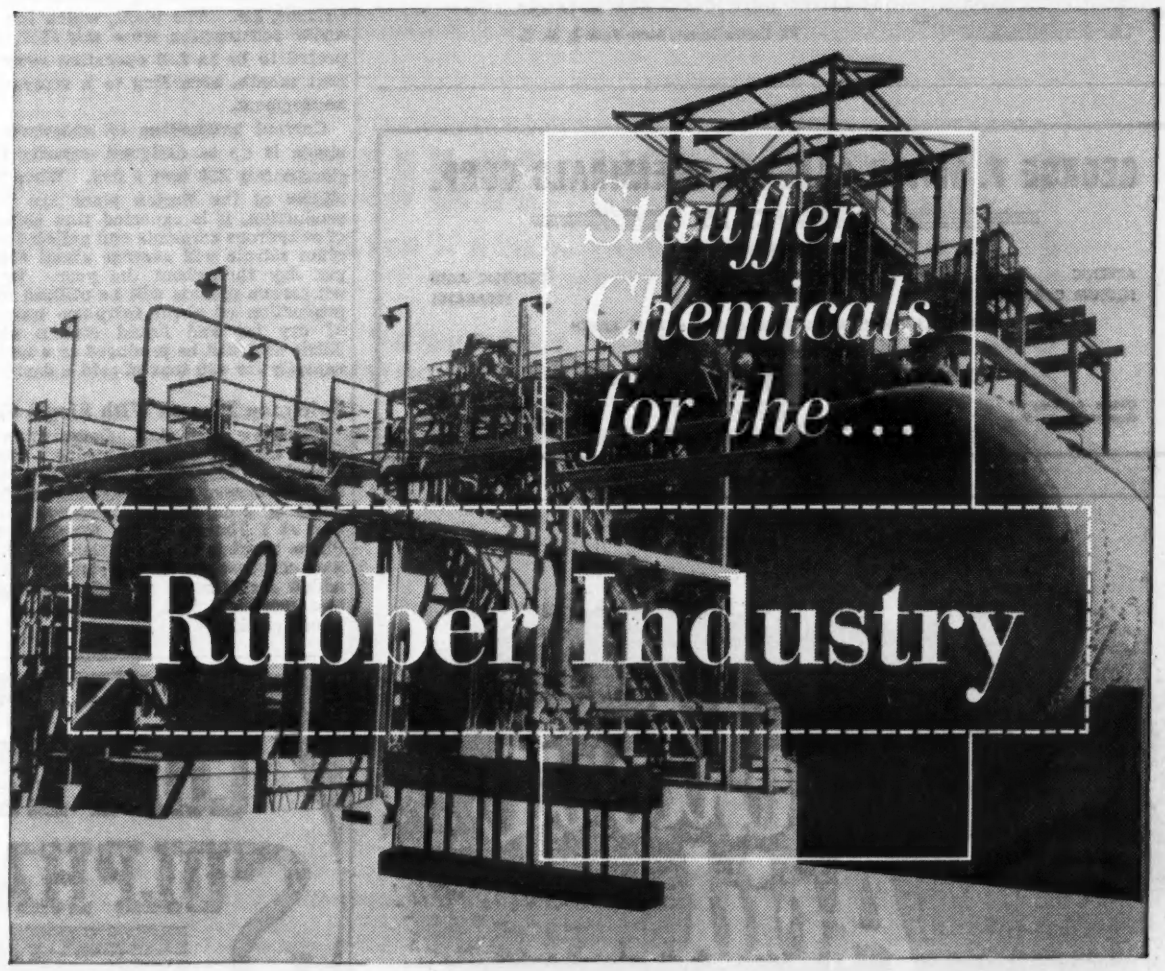

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Tin—Sales increased in the local market without causing much important price changes. In the late trading Straits tin on spot was priced at 94c. per pound and the same figure was named for June shipment with July and August ¼c. to ½c. per pound below the spot price.

Zinc—Moderate improvement was noted in spot sales last week with future deliveries also commanding more attention also. It is expected that ODM will issue a stockpiling directive before the end of June. Prime western closed higher at 10½c. per pound East St. Louis and 11¼c. delivered New York.

Anhydrous Ammonia Starts From Lion's Barton Plant

The first trainload of anhydrous ammonia was shipped May 17 from the Barton plant, Lion Oil Company's new chemical manufacturing installation near New Orleans, La.. The plant, which has been under construction since mid-1952, is expected to be in full operation some time next month, according to a company announcement.

Current production of anhydrous ammonia is up to designed capacity of approximately 300 tons a day. When all facilities of the Barton plant are in full production, it is expected that shipments of anhydrous ammonia and pelleted ammonium nitrate will average about 600 tons per day throughout the year. By-product carbon dioxide will be utilized for the production of about forty-two tons daily of dry ice and liquid carbon dioxide. Nitric acid will be produced in a unit with capacity for 430 tons of acid a day.

Spielman Merges With Siegel Co.

Spielman Chemical Corporation will merge with the domestic business of Siegel Chemical Company on June 1. The resultant concern will do business under the name of Independent Chemical Corporation at 1 Hanson place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone number will be Ulster 7-7400. The new corporation, it was stated, will have added facilities to provide an expanded and more efficient distribution of warehouse stocks.

ACS Northwest Regional Parley Slated Next Week

Chemists and chemical engineers of three states will gather in Richland, Wash., June 11 and 12 for the American Chemical Society's northwest regional meeting. Dr. Milton Lewis, chemist with the General Electric Company, Hanford, Wash., will serve as chairman.

Chemical studies of the way the body uses water in building tissue, a method of measuring the effectiveness of radiation for sterilizing food products and drugs, and the lastest advances in penicillin manufacture will be described in fifty-eight scientific papers which will make up the technical program.

Prof. Joel H. Hildebrand of the University of California, president-elect of the society, will present the main address of the meeting, which will be sponsored jointly by the society's Puget Sound, Oregon, Washington-Idaho border, and Richland sections.

The industrial use of atomic byproducts, equipment for the remote handling of radioactive materials, and the separation of the chemical building blocks of protein also will be discussed in the technical papers, which will report recent progress in analytical chemistry, physical and inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry and biochemistry.

Allied Changing Phone No.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, will change its telephone number on June 1. The new number (HAnover 2-7300) will apply to all of the Allied units—Barrett Division; General Chemical Division; National Aniline Division; Nitrogen Division; Semet-Solvay Division, Wilputte Coke Oven Division; Solvay Process Division, and Anco Chartering Corporation.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In March Above February Total

March production of steel shipping barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was up 14 percent from that of February and up from the total for March, 1953, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,950,222 heavy-type steel barrels and drums; 900,585 light type steel barrels and drums, and 6,035,540 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,680,540 heavy-type shipping barrels; 815,893 light-type steel shipping barrels, and 5,579,692 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in January.

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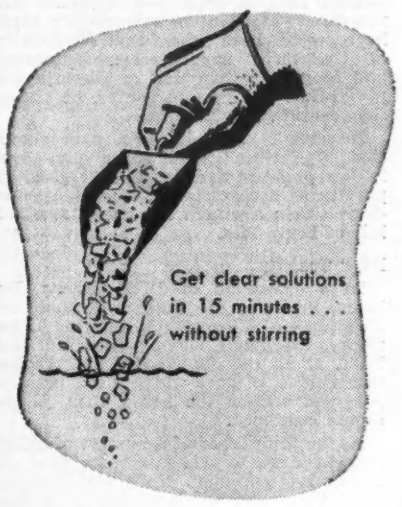

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Insecticide Standard Change Suggested by Industry Group

A revision of the household insecticide (liquid spray type) commercial standard, No. CS72-38, has been recommended by the standing committee of the industry and has been circulated to the trade for written acceptance by the commodity standards division of the Department of Commerce.

The revision recommended by the standing committee changes the title to "Household Insecticide (Liquid Space Spray Type for Flying Insects)," to distinguish the product from other types of insecticide produced for use against crawling insects. Copies of the recommended revision, TS-5214, may be obtained while the supply lasts by addressing a request to F. W. Reynolds, commodity standards division, Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Formosa Gets Authorization To Buy Chemicals and Glue

Foreign Operations Administration last week issued allotments to Formosa for the purchase of $750,000 of chemicals and chemical preparations and $33,000 of glue (urea formaldehyde adhesive powder) with FOA funds.

Purchases of the chemicals is limited to the United States and possessions, Canada, European participating countries, South America and South Africa. The procurement authorization is No. 84-390-00-995-4304. Purchase of the glue is limited to the United States and possessions and the European participating countries. The authorization is No. 84-390-990-4473.

Continental Can Fills Two Metal Division Sales Posts

Abbot W. Sherwood, jr., and Richard D. Cleaves have been appointed assistant district sales managers of Continental Can Company's New York sales district of the metal division.

Mr. Sherwood joined Continental in 1944 with the acquisition of the Owens-Illinois Can Company, after nine years with that organization. Since that time he has worked in the Houston and New York sales districts. Mr. Cleaves came to Continental after broad experience in foreign trade and business management.

Canco Promotes Henschel

George F. Henschel, manager of sales for American Can Company's Atlantic division, has been named general manager of sales in the company's general offices in New York. A veteran of twenty-four years with the can-making firm, Mr. Henschel was named assistant manager of sales for the Atlantic division in 1950 and two years later headed the beer can division in the general sales department. He had held his most recent post since December, 1952.

Sulfur Funds to Austria

An allotment of $215,000 has been made to Austria for purchase of sulfur under the Foreign Operations Administration program, it was announced last week. Procurement was authorized under purchase authorization No. 31-6406-00-4229. The contract period runs until September 30. Procurement is limited to United States and possessions, and Latin America.

Liquid Chlorine and Bleach Data Offered by Solvay Process Division

A new technical and engineering service bulletin, "The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach," is being offered by Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Solvay reports that this third edition has been substantially enlarged and now contains seventy-two pages of text, tables, charts and indexes. New additions or revisions include the adding of new reagents, indicators and standard solutions to the section dealing with these subjects, supplemental methods for determination of metallic impurities and revised methods of tests applied in the analysis of chlorine and hypochlorite bleaches. Requests calling for "Technical and Engineering Service Bulletin No. 12" should be addressed to the advertising and sales promotion department at 61 Broadway, New York 6.

Trade Briefs

Standard Uranium Corporation has elected William R. McCormick executive vice-president and general manager.

Flax Corporation, Hartford, Conn., has made G. S. Brown assistant manager of research.

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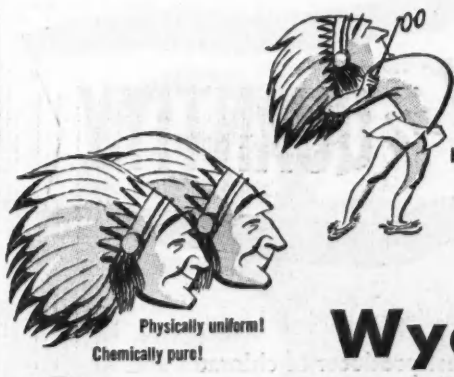

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CSMA President Sees Business Rising Soon

—Continued from page 5

the expense of experienced salesmen of thirty-five to forty who have never sold in a buyers' market. Men now forty were only twenty-seven when there last was a buyers' market, he indicated. Eighty percent of the industry's sales force qualifies as experienced, but like all salesmen, they need sharpening up, it was noted.

Chain stores are doing an increasing volume of chemical specialties business, he said, and called for additional study of customers and markets. Although business is off at present, he called attention to the fact that there has been no panic and that a depression has, therefore, had no chance to feed on itself. Mr. Fuld closed with the following reminder; "Markets are people; companies are people; products and services are for people."

Aerosol Products Survey

Released at the meeting were the results of CSMA's third annual aerosol products survey, a study of non-food pressure packages. The response from aerosol fillers was fairly good, it was reported. Taking this into consideration along with the value and container figures, the survey committee revised the total figure reported by the fillers. The total number of aerosol units produced in 1953, including government contracts, as reported by the aerosol fillers, according to Frederick G. Lodes of Precision Valve Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y., committee chairman, was 140,000,000.

It was noted that there has been a tremendous growth both in aerosol units as well as retail dollar value since 1951. The 1953 figure was up 45 percent over 1952, making it about a $150,000,000 retail aerosol business. The 1951 figure was 42,000,000 units.

Scanning the three surveys, the committee was of the opinion that insecticides last year did not reach a saturation point, but jumped roughly 11,000,000 units, of all types over 1952. Room deodorants were said to be still on the rise, but not nearly so much as indicated by the 45 percent increase for the industry as a whole.

Pigmented and Metallic Paints

Pigmented and metallic paints, after a comparatively slow start, doubled in volume, according to the 1953 survey. The 1952 survey reported 4,487,408 units. Clear plastic sprays were reported to be remaining constant.

Perhaps the greatest growth in aerosol and pressurized packaging last year was in shave creams. The committee felt that a large portion of the unreported total figure lies in the category of shave creams. It was estimated that about 32,000,000 shave cream units were produced last year, about twice the 1952 figure of 16,682,378.

Hair lacquer products also jumped last year. Included in the "other personal products" category in the 1952 survey, hair lacquers last year accounted for 15,120,132 units. The 1952 figure was estimated by the commitee at roughly 5,000,000 units. The fifth largest category was said to be snow, which for the first time, was reported as a separate item. Growth of snow, however, was said to be slight over the 1952 level.

Insecticide Aerosols Discussed

Push button aerosols have revolutionized the household insecticide industry, Ira P. MacNair, president of MacNair Dorland Company, New York, declared at an insecticide division session. Mr. MacNair termed today's pesticide an "honest woman" compared with the products of yesteryear.

To some degree, the speaker felt, the improved quality of today's household insecticide may be due to the 1947 federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act, which replaced the outmoded insecticide act of 1910.

The chief development of the past five years in household insecticides has been the aerosol package, which was put across by the low-pressure, low cost beer-can type of container, Mr. MacNair said.

In 1948 when high-pressure aerosol "bombs" retailed at $2.95 up to $4.95 for a standard 12 to 16 ounce package, many in the industry said the aerosol was just a flash in the pan, he recalled. The 1954 aerosol insecticide, Mr. MacNair asserted, has succeeded because of greatly improved formulation, improved propellents and improved valves, and sells for around 95 cents. In 1953 45,000,000 units were sold.

In addition to aerosol units 20,000,000 gallons of household insecticide spray to be dispensed by hand sprayer were sold worth $40,000,000. Sales of stock sprays of oil base type totaled 5,000,000 gallons, valued at $10,000,000 in 1953. Household moth control products sold in 1953 amounted to 35,000,000 pounds worth $11,000,000, and the value of all types of paste and powder insecticides was put at $3,000,000.

Dr. Harry L. Haynes of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, reported on "Cyclethrin," his firm's new insecticide for controlling house flies. He termed it a safe and effective chemical of the pyrethrins-type which, he said, is more highly synergized than allethrin by pure pyrethrins synergists for rapid knockdown and kill of house flies.

"Cyclethrin," he continued, has been prepared in the laboratory with a purity of 95 percent as determined by the ethylene diamine method of analysis. A chemical of this purity, he pointed out, is quite soluble both in petroleum distillate and "Freons." Mammalian toxicological tests, he reported, have shown that the toxicity of "Cyclethrin" is of the same nature as, and no greater than that of allethrin and pyrethrins. By certain routes, he added, it is considerably less toxic.

Insecticide tests, he said, have shown that "Cyclethrin" in oil space sprays and in low pressure aerosols is synergized by pyrethrins synergists to a much greater degree than allethrin for knockdown and kill of house flies.

DDT Toxicity

In a discussion of DDT toxicity, Dr. Frank Princi of the College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Kettering Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio, pointed out that DDT, of all the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, is more widely used, both inside and outside the home, than all the others combined.

As the forerunner of a number of different chemicals of this group, he went on, it has brought upon itself the blessings of millions and the acrimony of a few. Curiously enough, he noted, it has been

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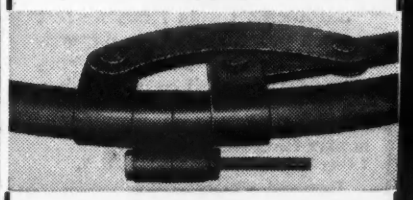

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the toxicity of DDT (actual or imagined) that has resulted in both reactions. Because of the development of DDT, many diseases carried by insect vectors have become almost unknown in many parts of the world.

"Toxicity," however, means many things to different people and much confusion has occurred because of differences of opinion concerning DDT's harmfulness to man, Dr. Princi felt. There has probably been more time of scientific investigators devoted to the study of DDT toxicity than to any other insecticidal compound, he said, adding that many early opinions with regard to its toxicity have been modified and some have been reversed entirely. He reviewed briefly the research and investigative work which has been carried out with DDT and evaluated the relative hazards of the material in the light of present-day information.

Work on DDT Stressed

In the final analysis, he said, the best information concerning the toxicity of any material must be derived from examinations of the use experience which has been obtained with that substance. In the case of DDT, it was stressed, the experience has been tremendous and worldwide. This record in addition to the information which has been developed from animal experimentation will result in an objective understanding of the problem, he concluded.

Filth in raw agricultural products is usually composed of dead or living organisms and their accompanying waste substances, Walter W. Dykstra of the Fish & Wildlife Service told the association. Much of it is caused by rats, but a great deal more is due to mice, he declared.

Small infestations of both rodents, he continued, are capable of producing tremendous quantities of filth within a short period of time. For example, the speaker indicated, one rat voids about seventy droppings and 16 cc. of urine each day. Since they live on, in or near food material, agricultural commodities are frequently contaminated by rodent droppings, urine, hair and carcasses, it was pointed out.

Although cleaning equipment in mills and food plants removes most filth from raw grains, Mr. Dykstra felt the percentage found in finished products is too high for comfort. Several million pounds of rodent-contaminated food are seized each year, but a much greater amount is undetected and eventually consumed by humans, he said. The attainment of cleaner food, it was stressed, requires better protection of raw materials during all stages of handling and processing, particularly on farms. Rigid sanitation, augmented by careful use of lethal materials, is essential, he asserted.

Polymers, because of their inherent toughness and durability, are potentially valuable in war formulations, Lloyd H. Perry of Union Bay State Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., reported in a paper presented to the waxes and floor finishes division. Standard emulsion systems, he added however, are not well suited for this application. Mr. Perry went on to discuss the advantages of a polymer together with a suitable polymer emulsion system, presenting several typical wax formulations using this combination.

Tests for Metal Containers

Some of the testing procedures employed for the determination of specifications for metal containers for waxes, polishes and other manufactured specialties were discussed by L. E. Kneeland of American Can Company's central division, Maywood, Ill. He called attention to the more popular styles of containers used for this class of products, giving descriptions of their component parts and materials.

The quantitative reproductibility has been established for a chromatographic washing-out method of determining the hydrocarbon content of carnauba and ouricury waxes, E. A. Wilder of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis., reported. The normal hydrocarbon content of these two waxes, he said, has been determined as less than 2 percent by this method on certified samples. The method, Mr. Wilder explained, washes out the hydrocarbon with warm (50 degrees Centigrade) heptane from a sample of wax chromatogrammed on a column of activated alumina under specified conditions.

New Inhibitors Cited

The corrosive action of hydrochloric acid can now be harnessed and put to work in cleaning stains and grime from kitchen sinks and bathtubs, Donald F. Stauffer of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., told CSMA. Newly-developed inhibitors, he said, protect the metal surface while permitting the acid to remove rust, dirt, scale and discolorations.

Mr. Stauffer said that a group of polyoxyethylated rosin amines have been found to be particularly effective inhibitors. These efficient, low-cost inhibitors have led to the use of hydrochloric acids in porcelain and metal cleaners and in boiler cleaning compounds, he said. Another use is in metal cleaning compounds for electroplating shops.

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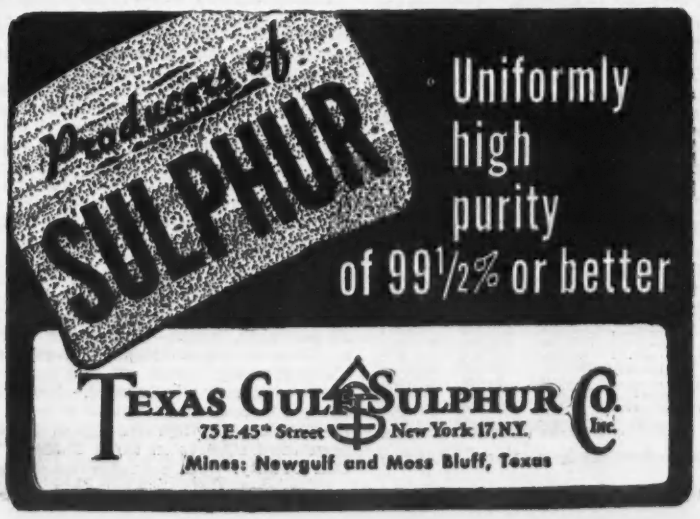
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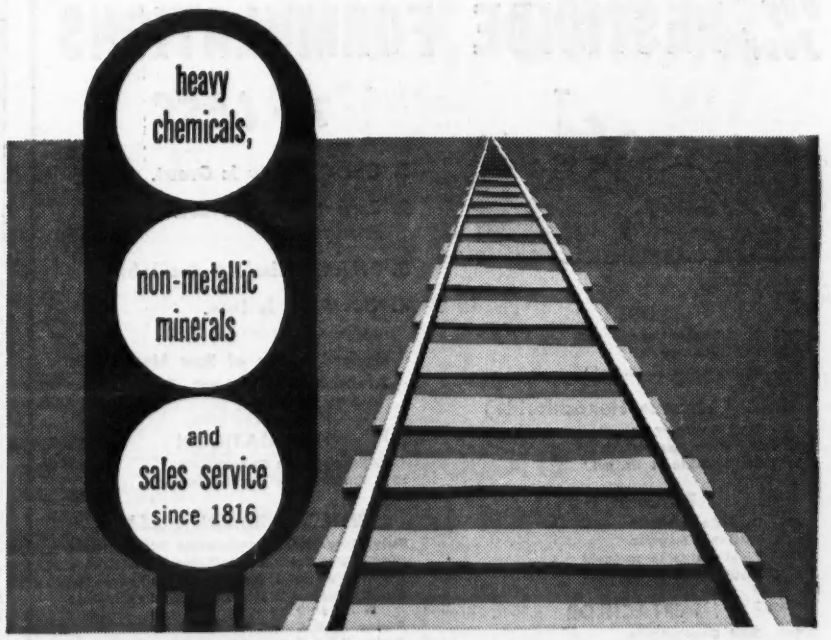

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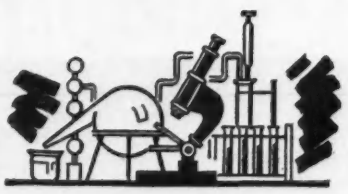

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend was downward last week, the index recording 112.87, compared with 112.95 in the preceding period. Decline in prices of dried blood and tankage was the result of a relaxation of stockfeed demand occasioned by a severe drop in the price of soybean meal. Hoof meal declined under an absence of buying interest for fertilizer use. The contract prices for potassium muriate and sulfate will be lowered June 1 to induce early buying but will advance on July 1 and again on December 1. Coke-oven ammonium sulfate will be lowered in price on June 1. The market last week remained quiet with buyers showing no desire to operate until the new schedule becomes effective. There was no easement in the spot supply and a small carry-over is generally expected.

Demand continued to exceed ammonium nitrate production. There was no easement in the pressure for anhydrous ammonia shipments for agricultural use. Normal superphosphate remained adequate to meet all requirements while triple super continued in exceedingly tight supply although it is expected that stocks will increase with expanding new production. No castor pomace was available locally and the market assumed a nominal condition.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate—Spot supply position remained tight indicating a small carry-over on June 1. Buying interest subsided temporarily on account of the lower prices effective at the beginning of June. It is stated that the reduction in price for coke-oven sulfate will be industry wide with a range from $42 to $47.50 per ton for bulk in carlots according to shipping point.

Bone Meal — Demand for domestic steamed is down and it is stated that the edge is off the buying movement at present. Sellers, however, continue to name $62 per ton for carlot shipments f.o.b. the works.

Dried Blood—Priced lower, with stockfeed demand relaxed. Locally $8.25 per unit of ammonia was named and $8.50 in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Sales of menhaden reported on the basis of $130 per ton, Baltimore area for June forward shipment.

Hoof Meal—Sellers reduced the price to $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. Demand slowed down.

Lime—Sales by producers for agricultural use in March were placed at 35,075 tons by the Bureau of Mines. The total included 8,985 tons of quicklime and 26,090 of hydrated lime. Total sales for the preceding month were 21,813 tons. Sales for the first quarter of 1954 amounted to 69,193 tons, compared with 59,139 for the corresponding period in 1953.

Phosphate Rock—Market position firm and not far out of balance. Slight advance expected shortly as a result of higher labor costs.

Potassium Muriate—A Trona producer has announced a price of 44.5c. per unit for 60 percent K_2O, carlots, for contracts effective June 1 and placed prior to July 1. Carlsbad producers will name 36c. to 37.5c. for contracts covering the same period.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand continued to slant toward expansion. Stocks adequate. Prices steady.

Superphosphate — Domestic production of superphosphate for the month of March amounted to 227,383 short tons (100 percent a.p.a.) according to the Bureau of the Census. This figure represents an increase of 21 percent over the February, 1954, output and a 14 percent increase over the production figure reported for the corresponding month of 1953. Shipments of all grades of superphosphate totaled 160,618 tons for March or an increase of 26 percent over the previous month's volume and a 10 percent increase over the figure reported for March, 1953. Stocks on hand at the end of March at 218,175 tons were 17 percent less than those held on March 1, 1954, but 15 percent more than the quantities on hand as of March 31, 1953. These monthly figures (including percentage changcs) are unadjusted for seasonal variation and number of working days. Stocks of normal on March 31 were 200,488 tons, triple 35,978, and wet-base 1,709 tons.

Normal superphosphate remained steady last week. Some producers reported a balanced condition while others had more stocks than they could readily liquidate. Triple continued to hold a tight supply position with the trade looking for some easement during the summer months when new production is expected to reach the market.

Tankage—Lower prices were established last week. Stockfeed demand was off due to a substantial drop in the price of soybean meal. New York named $8 per unit of ammonia, against $9 at Chicago.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: March**

	Equivalent tons		
	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	July-Mar. 1953-54
N. Carolina	471,000	279,000	1,121,000
S. Carolina	259,000	226,000	775,000
Georgia	222,000	104,000	640,000
Florida	145,000	144,000	369,000
Alabama	319,000	138,000	647,000
Tennessee	60,000	17,000	201,000
Arkansas	94,000	57,000	218,000
Louisiana	75,000	48,000	215,000
Texas	102,000	77,000	394,000
Oklahoma	15,000	21,000	113,000
Total	1,772,000	1,111,000	5,294,000

*Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Asso.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York, 50c. Chicago.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 29, 1953
112.87	112.95	112.95	111.58

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Interest remained at a good level for inorganic materials over the week with little change reported. Demand for domestic fish meal continued strong with supplies limited and quotations firm. Buying interest in blood meal and tankage lagged with lower prices reflected below. Castor pomace witnessed little activity.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$90.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$7-$7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$68-$70 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

An inquiry from the government is in the market for 2,800 tons of 75 percent DDT wettable powder for July shipment to India. This continued buying for export has created a tighter supply position and in some producing quarters, no more shipments are being offered for export prior to August. Domestic formulators are buying both DDT and BHC. The domestic markets are described as firm, with the possibility of a shortage before the summer is over. Toxaphene is finding a fair outlet with stocks adequate at present. Parathion remains in good supply with the price steady at $1.62 per pound. The weed and brush killers are finding a good outlet. Heavy rains in Puerto Rico are expected to increase the demand for 2,4-D from that country.

Regarding the boll-weevil, the Department of Agriculture in its latest bulletin states that in South Carolina nearly all early-planted cotton infested in Sumter County. One weevil removed from hibernation cages at Florence and one found in trap plot during week. Twenty-four fields inspected in Orangeburg County, with 42 percent of fields found infested. Infestation averaged 44 per acre. One of four fields inspected in Florence County found infested at rate of 12 weevils per acre. For corresponding week in 1953, 53 fields inspected with 45 percent found infested at rate of 90 per acre. Georgia—Three of five fields inspected found infested at rate of 97 weevils per acre. Louisiana—Found in 5 of 8 fields examined at rate of 56 per acre. Texas—Emergence in cages at Waco continues slightly less than on corresponding dates of high survival years; however, increasing. Sufficiently heavy in occasional fields to warrant controls in lower valley. Average of 4 percent punctured squares in three fields in Live Oak County.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Industrial Organic Chemicals

The only change was an advance for crude glycerine last week. Most prices remained firm under previously posted listings. In one or two markets where there had been shading before, there was still some evidence of price weakness. Then too, improvement in denamd has firmed prices such as the glycols, and the amines.

Acetone was one product being quoted at the same level established a few weeks back, but was also being shaded in areas where it was necessary to get orders. Sales volume for acetone was good. Alcohol was in a market which, although not in a strong price position, showed firmer tones because of a consistent volume of orders. Furfuryl alcohol was moving well to resinous mortar cements and asphalt batteries. Demand for furfural was also good. There was a fair demand for tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol. Butyl alcohols were reasonably firm at the same levels. Supplies were adequate. Sales of secbutyl were not too high, trade sources said.

Carbon disulfide has shown a slight improvement due to a little more activity from the rayon industry. A seasonal pickup from refrigerants was noted for carbon tetrachloride. Dimethylamine, isopropylamine, and trimethylamine were all in a firm position. A fair demand in solvents kept activity for ethyl acetate at a good pace. More business could be handled, however. No price changes were reported for glycerine. The market for refined grades was said to be steady.

Among the solvents, methyl ethyl ketone was very firm, MIBC held up fairly well, and MIBK was sustained by fair demand too. Demand for hexylene glycol was fairly satisfactory. Isopropyl alcohol moved in good volume. Methanol sales have been fairly steady, but there was a little price weakness in the mid-west. No significant pickup has resulted for lactose since the price cut a month ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Glycerine, crude, soaplye, 1c. per lb. saponification, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
132.07	132.07	132.28

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Acetone—Prices schedules quoted by producers were at the 8c. level. However, shading was still going on in certain areas. It was said that in those areas, a buyer could get material under the general market price with any amount of shopping around. All agreed that sales volume was holding up well. The weak feature of the market was that supplies were already ample to take care of all current consumption needs and more production was coming into the market. The new output was coming from phenol plants which get acetone as a byproduct of their process.

The low cost of acetone via this process is what concerns producers already in the market. Accounting procedures and economics were defined as the limits for determining the cost burden that acetone was going to carry in the process. As a byproduct, it will have to be moved as long as the phenol is produced.

However, all of it may not reach the market, it was said. Part of the production would remain captive for use in other end products, a source explained. It seems that acetone customers were betting that the price of the new material would be lower and they have been using that lever to pressure producers for lower quotations. On the other hand, producers were wagering that the props were not coming out of the price structure and therefore resisted another cut in posted quotations. However, most sources were meeting competition wherever they had to. The volume of sales has been a strong point in producer's favor, tending to keep prices from slipping again.

Alcohol—Producers reported that the market was holding pretty much the same as it has been. Prices were definitely not strong, it was said. But, the tendency has been towards firmness. A good deal of the consumer pressure for lower prices has slackened. Sales have improved somewhat and supplies were sufficient to handle any heavy demand, but were not considered overburdensome. A source added that producers were meeting competition where they had to, in order to get the business. The volume of orders was considered a factor in the market working against any real price loosening.

Alcohol Furfuryl—Prices were steady and firm at previously quoted levels. Demand was described as good. Supplies were adequate to take care of current consumption needs.

The largest volume of the alcohol was moving to such outlets as resinous mortar cements, to the battery industry for asphalt battery boxes. Activity for the latter outlet was fairly consistent throughout the year because most of the business was for replacement batteries. A good many of the new battery cases were of hard rubber, although some of them were asphalt derived, it was said. There were other specialty solvents uses that took nominal quantities of the alcohol.

2-Amino-2-Methyl-1-Propanol — This market was said to be firm. The material is primarily a specialty item, but no weakness has been displayed in the market. Price schedules were steady and unchanged at former levels.

Butyl Alcohol—A reasonably firm demand has held up in the market for butyl alcohols. Price schedules were steady and unchanged from previous quotations. Butanol supplies were adequate to accommodate anticipated consumer requirements. Producers said the market for secbutyl alcohol was firm at its present level. But, the volume of sales was not especially high.

March production of primary n-butyl alcohol amounted to 14,474,748 pounds, compared with February output of 10,243,803 pounds, according to information from the Tariff Commission.

Carbon Disulfide—Ample supplies were available to take care of consumption needs. Producer quotations held firm at former listings. It was said that there has been a slight improvement in demand levels due to a little more activity from rayon. Demand from that outlet has been rather slow in the past few months. Some disulfide is still moving to the rubber industry, which is the second largest end-use for the material. However, demand here was not quite as strong as it had been formerly.

March output of carbon disulfide totaled 40,248,530 pounds, as against 36,896,900 pounds produced in February, information from the Tariff Commission relates. Incomparison, production in March, 1953, was 40,928,388 pounds.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Producers reported that demand has been a little better due to a seasonable pickup in activity for refrigerants. Supplies were adequate to handle current consumer requirements. Prices were firm and unchanged from previous quotations. No revisions were anticipated at present.

March production totaled 15,742,526 pounds, whereas output in February added up to 16,578,918 pounds, and production during March, 1953, was 18,431,629 pounds, according to figures released by the Tariff Commission.

Dimethylamine—Producers said that the market for this amine was firm. Demand has held to the same pace. Supplies were ample for current consumption levels. Prices were firm and unchanged from old listings. No revisions were anticipated at this time.

Ethyl Acetate—Market conditions remained firm at the same pace that they have held for the past several weeks. Demand was strong enough to move all production, although the full strength of production capacity has not been tapped. General solvent demand has kept up fairly well. However, some spots were still not quite as strong as producers would like to see. The net result has been an even, but not particularly high, level of business.

Production figures for March, on an

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the coal chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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85 percent basis, indicated output that month was 6,000,203 pounds, nearly double the previous month's production of 3,017,750, according to figures from the Tariff Commission. In comparison, last year's output in March totaled 7,684,611 pounds.

Ethylene Glycol—This market was enjoying good activity from the antifreeze business currently. Prices were unchanged. Supplies were adequate.

Total output in March was 41,964,205 pounds, compared with 39,898,558 pounds in February, and 60,747,930 pounds in March, 1953, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

Furfural—Demand was reported to be good. A steady volume of material moved out to the various outlets. Prices were firm at former levels. Adequate supplies were available to handle the requirements of consumers.

Not as much material has been going for extractive distillation of butadiene as there was when the government rubber program was going full blast. However, there was fair activity from that direction with the plants that were producing and sales were looked for from the disposal of government synthetic rubber plants to private industry. Although other solvents can be used in butadiene extractions, it was said that furfural is preferred because of its efficiency in the process. There has also been good movement of material for refining of lubricating oils and in production of adipo nitrile, which is used in nylon production, it was said. Among other uses, which have contributed to the steady demand for furfural, are such outlets as phenolic resins, and decolorizing rosin.

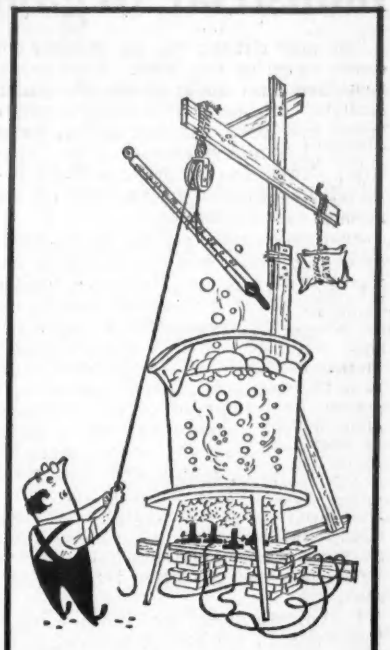
Glycerine—Crude prices were up another cent late last week. There was very little material being offered. However, buyers, when they were in the market, had to pay 21c. for soaplye and 23c for saponification. Refined schedules have not shown an inclination towards a rise. It was said that this was a classic example of the price stability that synthetic production has brought to the market. Sales volume for refined has held fairly steady.

Hexylene Glycol—A fairly satisfactory demand has kept sales at a relatively even pace during the past week. A good volume of current production was moving to brake fluids, while some was moving into cutting oils and textile end-uses. This glycol is frequently used as a coupling solvent to bring two unmiscible solvents together in a homogeneous solution. Hence, a little activity is usually noted in this direction too. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were adequate.

Isopropyl Alcohol—There were no significant changes in this market. Producers said that sales have held up very well. A good volume of material moved at a steady pace to consuming outlets. Prices were firm and there was no anticipation of any revisions in the market. Supplies were considered satisfactory for current demand levels.

Isopropylamine—No changes were noted in the markets for amines. Conditions were such that producers viewed this material as being in a firm position. Demand was steady enough to keep output moving. Prices held to previous quotations and were not expected to change. Supplies were adequate for current consumption.

Lactose—Producers reported that there has been no significant change in market conditions in recent weeks. Demand has not picked up appreciably since the reduction in schedules about a month ago. However, it was added that the current season was getting towards the time when demand normally falls off a bit. Frequent calls from consumers were noted that re-



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quested fast deliveries. This was taken to indicate that buyer's inventories were being held lower than they have been at other times, consistent with buying policies in most other chemicals. Imported material was still coming in, sources stated. Some of this business, however, was felt to be material that had been contracted for earlier.

Mesityl Oxide—This is a relatively small volume solvent as compared with MEK or MIBK; however, movement has been at a steady pace. It was said that there was no particular direction in the market apparent now, from which a large consuming outlet was likely to develop. Current quotations were steady at former levels. No revisions in the schedules were anticipated. Ample supplies were available to take care of consumer requirements.

Methanol—There has been a little weakness in the market in the mid-west, it was reported. But, there has not been any change in the general market price. Sales have been fairly steady at relatively good volume. The bulk of activity has been to the antifreeze business, which is in its canning season. However, there was ample material around to take care of this industry which partially accounts for the high degree of competition in the market.

Production of synthetic methanol in March amounted to 96,814,507 pounds, while February output had been 81,219,285 pounds, according to figures from the Tariff Commission. Synthetic output in March, 1953, totaled 88,146,846 pounds. Production of natural material in March was 1,142,080 pounds, compared with 1,122,160 pounds in February and 1,221,760 pounds in March, 1953.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Prices were considered very firm where they are. Producers saw little likelihood of an an immediate change in schedules. Sales volume was said to be fairly good, in line with the general level of activity for solvents. Demand was not very heavy from any single direction. There has been a good deal of competition among various solvents. However, there were specific applications where MEK found steady demand without any competition from other solvents, it was said. Ample supplies were obtainable to meet consumption needs.

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol—Demand has held activity in this market up fairly well. Producers moved a steady volume of MIBC under a firm price structure. Supplies were good enough to accommodate consumer requirements.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—A fair demand sustained the volume of solvent moving into consuming channels. Prices held firm at previous quotations. Producers indicated that consumers were buying at an even pace for immediate needs, mostly. There has been almost no buying ahead here, as was typical of virtually all of the chemical markets.

General activity for industrial finishes could be better in several directions, it was felt. There had been a temporary slowup as automobile output declined in the first quarter, but some recovery has been noted from that direction. Home appliances, such as refrigerators, also were not going at fast as they have before. It was said that wood finishing has been hit by the slowdown in television production lines. A lot of sales promotion and a high degree of production activity did not result in the overall volume anticipated and finally brought reductions for television producers. Despite slowness from several different directions and a lack of really high interest in any particular line, the overall buying level has averaged out at a fairly good business pace. No significant changes were looked for in the near future.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol—A fair demand was reported in this market. It was said that a great deal of activity normally does not take place for the material. However, sales have been steady. Supplies were adequate for consumption. Prices were unchanged.

Trimethylamine—The market for this material was firm, producers said. Sales held to a steady level. Ample supplies were available to fill consumer's needs. Quotations were firm at previously posted levels.

Eastman's Distillation Products Unit Leases Office Space in New York

Distillation Products Industries Division of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has leased space at 630 Fifth avenue, New York. The space will be used for divisional sales headquarters, under the direction of Frank Dowe, sales manager. Occupancy is expected about June 1.

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$CH_3(OCH_2CH_2)_2OCH_3$ B.P. 162°C

TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER
$CH_3(OCH_2CH_2)_3OCH_3$ B.P. 216°C

DIMETHOXY TETRAETHYLENE GLYCOL
$CH_3(OCH_2CH_2)_4OCH_3$ B.P. 275°C

In requesting additional information and samples please use your company's letterhead.

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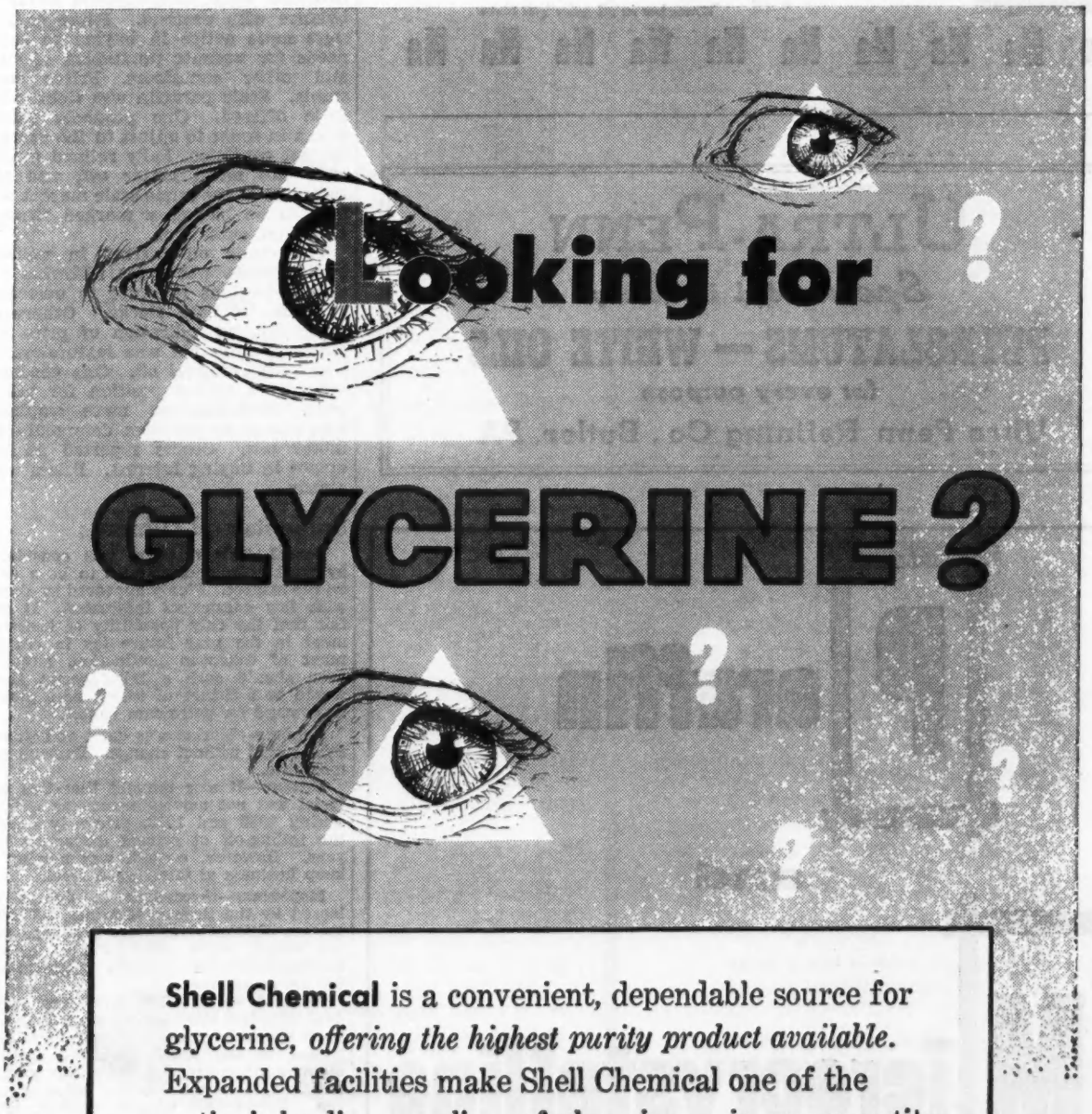
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • MARINETTE, WISCONSIN



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Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na
Na metallic SODIUM Na
Na FOR INDUSTRIAL USE Na
Bricks — 12, 5, 2½ and 1 lb. (in 55 gal. steel barrels)
Na Tank Cars — holding 80,000 lbs. Na
Na FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT Na
1 or 2 lb. bricks in 3½ gal. steel pails (20 lbs. net)
Na AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT in pails, barrels, Na
truckloads, carloads and tank cars
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Petroleum Derivatives

The market was unaffected by price changes last week. Among solvents, higher boilers used in automobile paint formulations were off saleswise due to the present cutback in that industry. Insecticide formulations were moving very well, however, with continually expanding consumer interest. Hexane was not selling at last year's pace, as solvent extractors did not buy in heavy quantity. Mineral spirits market was more active than previously, with consumers wanting prompt shipment to cover immediate needs. Toluol looked firmer to most producers, while xylol was not in such good shape, and benzol was very slow and quiet.

Liquefied gases moved at contract levels, with some reports of distress selling on spot at well below the market. Demand for propane and butane in the East was judged steady, with a slightly better market for the summer anticipated, particularly in vacation areas.

The microcrystalline wax market was firm last week, with supplies about in balance with demand. Paper coaters were more active in buying to cover needs for summer production of cups and other containers. Prices were stable. Scale paraffin was tight, with little offered. One producer raised prices in order to adjust to the current market condition. Fully refined grades were not much better off, and the tightness of the crude scale market was said to be having a marked firming effect on quotations.

The crude oil market in western Pennsylvania was quiet following recent reductions in order to overcome surpluses of base stocks. Otherwise, there was no indication of price activity. Petrolatum was featureless, as was white mineral oil. One producer reported a soldup position for petroleum sulfonates, as more emphasis was placed on additive detergents for motor oils. Others reported an increase in buying interest. Prices were steady.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Petroleum, crude, Penna. grade, 50c. per bbl.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 29, 1953
104.32	104.75	104.75	104.49

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—This material was considered by most petroleum sources to be a drug on the market. Plenty appeared available, with few consumers interested. It was felt that the only possibility of improvement in the near future lay in curtailment of cokeoven production, although even should such a thing occur, there would be a chance of only a mild pickup in demand for petroleum benzol.

Heptane—Market was quiet and steady. Prices held without change. Demand was moderate.

Hexane—It was thought that this material was not moving nearly as well as during 1952 and 1953, primarily due to the falling-off of solvent extraction this year. However, enough was moving to keep business at fairly good levels.

Isopentane—According to figures released by the Bureau of Mines, 5,773,000 gallons of isopentane were produced during March, while some 7,371,000 gallons were delivered from plants and terminals for use in gasoline.

Mineral Spirits—The paint trade evidenced better interest last week than had been shown previously. Consumers continued to buy small quantities for immediate shipment, but there was greater anticipation of the summer painting season. Prices held without change. Production and stocks were in balance with current inquiry.

Partial Aromatic Solvent—Due to sharp cutbacks in consumption of these higher boilers for automotive finishes, as production of automobiles was off, sales were not at previous good levels in industrial finishes. However, one good feature of the market was that use of high flash naphthas in insecticide and herbicide formulations was expanding at a good rate. Production maintained balance with current demand. Prices held without change.

Toluol—The market was firmer last week, due partly to cutbacks in cokeoven production during the first quarter, and partly to the present favorable export situation. Prices were unchanged.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—The market was dull. Fair quantities were purchased for use as lighter fluid. Demand from the paint trade was slow. Supplies easily kept pace with current consumption.

Xylol—Plenty was available to consumers at unchanged prices. Manufacturers continued to show strong interest in xylol as a chemical raw material. It was pointed out that p-xylene offered many possibilities for production of useful products such as terephthalic acid and p-toluic acid, as well as other materials useful as intermediates, solvents, or in dyestuffs. Some sources felt that the future for chemical derivatives of xylene was bright, but that capital expenditures at this time had to be carefully studied in order to begin production. It was indicated that those plants already producing represented investments of several million dollars.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 15 totaled 273,924,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 273,003,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 921,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,612,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 691,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Contracts held firm at previously established levels, while several instances of spot distress selling at well below list were reported, particularly in the West Texas district. The industry was still in a transitional period, between high winter consumption, primarily for heating purposes, and summer use, particularly for cooking and heat in vacation areas where natural gas was not available. The market was reported comparatively firm in the east, with persistent softness in the midwest.

According to figures published by the Bureau of Mines, total production of propane during March was 265,722,000 gallons; butane output totaled 115,662,000 gallons; butane-propane mixture totaled 76,675,000 gallons, isobutane production totaled 37,256,000 gallons and other mixes totaled 72,231,000 gallons.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Trading was unaffected by price changes last week, as quotations remained steady and firm. Paper-coaters were said to be coming into the market for sizable quantities in anticipation of needs for the summer. Supplies were in close balance with demand, and it was felt that should demand increase sharply, companies might be hard-pressed to keep up with orders.

Paraffin—Crude scale continued extremely tight, and one manufacturer reported that due to the shortage, he had been forced to raise prices on scale ½s. per pound to a new listing of 5.6c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. works, effective May 19. This upward pressure placed on prices by the persistent shortage of scale waxes was not expected to ease in the near future. Prices for fully refined grades were unchanged, but there was some feeling among manufacturers that if present trends continued, prices would have to be adjusted accordingly.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during April amounted to 28,639,970 barrels, or an average of 954,666 barrels per calendar day. Crude processed at refineries during April amounted to 5,677,882 barrels, or an average of 189,263 barrels per day. Crude oil production for the first four months of 1954 amounted to 114,285,846 barrels, an average of 952,382 barrels per calendar day. Crude run in the refinery during the same period was 27,425,855 barrels, an

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

average of 228,549 barrels per calendar day.

In western Pennsylvania, the purchasing price of crude oil was cut 50c. per barrel due to a continuing accumulation of base stocks. Elsewhere, there were no reports of price changes.

Petrolatum—The market was about unchanged last week. Prices held the same. Consumer interest was average. Stocks were ample.

Petroleum Sulfonate—One maker reported a soldup position, while another reported that demand was good, and picking up compared with last month. It was pointed out that the current campaign to feature additive detergent motor oils had gone a long way toward improving sales. Prices were steady and unchanged.

White Mineral Oil—Prices were unchanged. Demand was well sustained.

Los Angeles Market

The solvent and diluent market witnessed little change over the week. Listings held unchanged from previous report. Lacquer diluent quoted 12.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, same basis. Steady demand continued for butane in the Basin area with stocks limited due to aviation gasoline requirements. Listings were firm at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Less active call was reported for propane in view of the seasonal slack period. Stocks were ample with quotations at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

The market for high melting point paraffin waxes was steady with prices firm and unchanged. Supplies were somewhat limited although no actual shortage reported for any grade. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845c. per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0775c. per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .093c. per pound.

Petroleum Research Grant Board Headed by Wagner

The American Chemical Society has announced the appointment of a petroleum research fund advisory board, under the chairmanship of Dr. Cary R. Wagner, to recommend recipients of grants for research in the petroleum field. The grants will stem from the petroleum research fund set up some years ago for administration by the society.

Requests for grants-in-aid should be in the form of a written proposal describing the work to be done, the qualifications of the investigator for such research, the facilities available, the extent to which teaching and training of students may be advanced by the study, and the amount of money desired. All proposals should be sent in triplicate to the board at the American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The board will meet early in June to screen applications received up to that time. Under the policy laid down by the board, the work must be done in a nonprofit institution, either in the United States or abroad, and all patents resulting from such work must be immediately dedicated to the public on a royalty-free basis.

Sun Oil Promotes Three

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has announced three promotions, including that of H. O. Cameron as assistant to the vice-president in charge of production. George V. Myers, formerly assistant division manager, has become manager and F. H. Latimer has been named assistant manager. Mr. Myers was first employed by Sun in 1917 as a geologist. Mr. Latimer began with Sun in 1938, also as a geologist.

Standard Oil Foundation Grants Funds for Liberal Arts Colleges

Standard Oil Foundation, Inc., Chicago, has voted to make available $150,000 for use this year in aiding privately financed four-year liberal arts colleges in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

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Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
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Calif. Standard Awards Contracts for Twin Plants

Contract for design and construction of twin catalytic reforming plants at Standard Oil Company of California's Richmond and El Segundo refineries has been awarded to Bechtel Corporation.

The two projects, scheduled to get under way immediately, comprise the nucleus of a $30,000,000 refinery program, designed to increase substantially the quality and octane ratings of Standard's motor gasolines. Both plants are expected to be ready for operation by the spring of 1955.

Trade Briefs

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has appointed B. O. Bornhauser assistant manager-consumer at Indianapolis, Inc., and K. D. Fry assistant manager-reseller at Evansville, Ind.

Pierce Marion, secretary to the eastern division operating committee of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, New York, will retire June 30 after more than thirty-six years of service with the firm.

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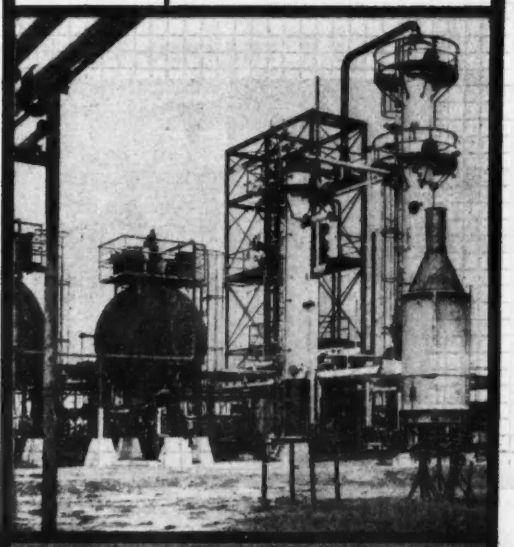
PETROLITE

CROWN WAXES — **MICROCRYSTALLINE AND SYNTHETIC**



Petrolite waxes are the product of a modern, up-to-date refinery, exclusively devoted to the refining of high quality waxes. Petrolite wax products are widely used in the manufacture of paste and emulsion polishes, carbon paper, printing inks, paper coatings, packaging and in many highly specialized fields. Their advantageous specifications and unique physical characteristics may help you achieve substantial economies and improvements in your wax products. Complete information and samples are yours for the asking.

Crown Wax No.	TYPE	Minimum Melting Point °F	Pen.	Color N.P.A.	Acid No.	Sap. No.
15	OXIDIZED MICROCRYSTALLINE SYNTHETIC	180	4-6	4-5	14-16	50-60
23		180	4-6	4-5	20-25	55-65
36		180	5-7	5-6	30-35	75-85
50		180	3-5	dark	10-20	65-75
180		180	15 max.	2-2½	Nil	Nil
200		190	8 "	brown	"	"
500		190	8 "	2-2½	"	"
700		190	4 "	2-2½	"	"
1035		195	2 "	2-2½	"	"
JET BLACK		185	11-16	black	"	"
ESTAWAX 20		210	2 max.	3 max.	"	"
ESTAWAX 25		210	2 "	3 "	"	"

FEATURES

- High Terpene phenolic resin compatibility.
- Hardness, gloss, non-tacky.
- Saponifiability.
- Excellent carbon dispersing properties.
- Plasticity, high softening point, anti-blocking, odorless, tasteless.
- Hardness, high gloss, high melting point, uniform, pure.
- Blackness, economy.
- Tougher, more flexible, higher melting point than carnauba.
- Excellent gel-forming characteristics.

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WAX DIVISION
Chrysler Building, New York 17, N.Y. ★ P. O. Box 390, Kilgore, Texas

Petrolite

Petrolite waxes are stocked at, and available for shipment from Jersey City, N.J., Chicago, Ill., Kilgore, Texas, and Los Angeles, California.

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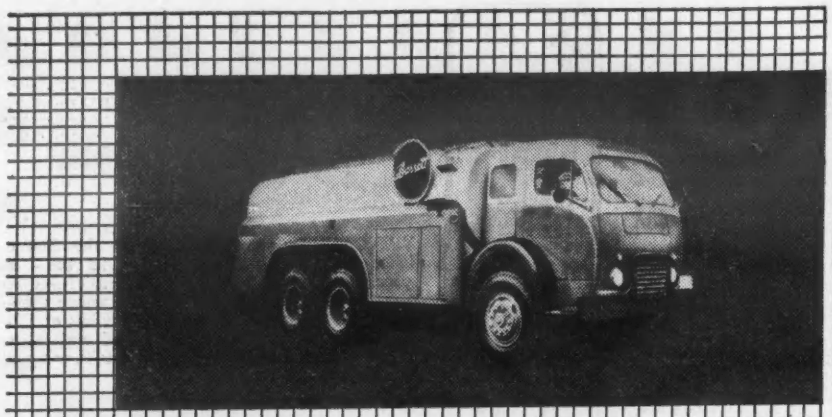

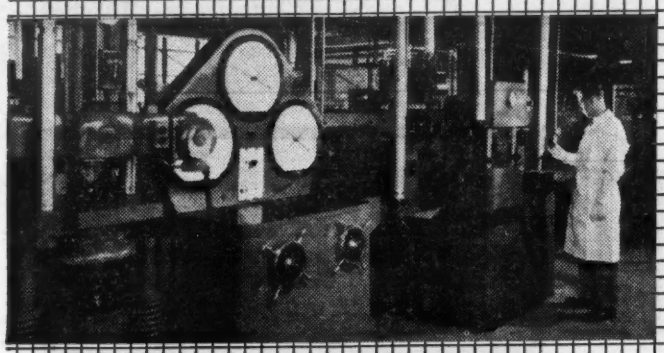

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MARKETING. "Doc Barrett" understands his manufacturer-customers' problem at the point of sale—the importance of building promotable competitive advantages into the product. He can often recommend inexpensive ingredients that reduce production costs without impairing product quality.

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BARRETT CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

No concrete changes have been noted in the overall picture for coal chemicals. Business appears to be relatively steady. A fair volume of orders continued to come in for tar acids. There were one or two other spots which have shown a little, but modest, improvement. A good many of the softer spots in these markets have disappeared.

Benzol, which had been in long supply earlier in the year, was now in a very firm position, as far as coaltar material is concerned. Lowered steel production rates held production of all light oils down. Producers had anticipated a lot freer toluol market when government buying fell back so much. However, the lower coking operations and a fairly steady industrial call for aromatics gradually improved the market position. Xylol has been the firmest of the aromatics through the entire period. There were supplies of petroleum material available to supplement stocks of any coaltar aromatics running short because of production losses. Steel production was gradually showing a little improvement, which will add to the total stock of benzol, toluol, and xylol, as well as other coal chemicals.

Cresols and cresylic acid moved well to a steady demand. Both natural and synthetic phenol were moving a bit better. The domestic market for crude naphthalene was firmer. Creosote was still a little slow. A slight improvement in demand for phthalic anhydride was noted. Vinylpyridine moved well, thus making a good level of activity for a-picoline. Other tar bases were virtually unchanged.

Steel operations in the week ending May 30 were scheduled to be at 70.5 percent of capacity, or a production index rating of 104.6, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,680,000 tons, compared with actual output of 1,712,000 tons the previous week, 1,637,000 tons one month ago, and 2,262,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—There has been no significant change in the market for this aromatic. Coaltar sources were in a definitely firmer benzol position than they were two or three months ago. Whereas there have been some shortages of cokeoven material due to lower production rates, there was enough petroleum benzol to fill the gap.

Increased demand from several different directions has taken up the available supply of coaltar material in good order. The slight increases in steel production noted in the past couple of weeks were expected to result in nominally increased light oil output. However, the overall change was not expected to be enough to materially change the picture immediately. Some producers said they were already sold up in aromatics through June. Prices were firm at previously established listings.

Creosote—Prices remained firm at the 22c. per pound level for crude material. No revisions were anticipated in the weeks immediately ahead. Demand has been a bit on the slow side for the past several months. Part of it had been due to the fact that the weather has not been conducive to railroad maintenance and other creosoting operations. Some slowness in this market has also come from the fact that railroad freight earnings were off in the past few months. Purchasing policies of the railroads, which are governed by the volume of traffic, have much to do with the total demand for creosote. Although there has been a slight improvement in carloadings noted, there haven't been too many creosote producers who have seen any pickup resulting for this market.

March production of creosote oil by cokeoven operators totaled 2,481,143 gallons, while February output was 2,052,347 gallons, and March, 1953, production was 3,190,711 gallons, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

The cumulative total for the calendar period from January through March was 7,408,760 gallons, as against 10,369,511 gallons produced during those months of 1953.

Cresols—A well sustained demand for tar acids has kept the sales pace in this market up to a satisfactory level for the past several months. There was a good call from cresylic resins and tricresyl phosphate. It was said there were still occasions when inquiries for tricresyl phosphate exceeded supplies. Another note of strength for tar acids was seen in the fact that some sources have eliminated their inventories of o-cresol which had been a bit heavy a few months ago. There was enough present production to take care of all consumption needs, but long supplies of the ortho isomer were no longer the problem that they were for these producers. Other sources indicated that there has been no appreciable change in their inventory position for o-cresol. Supplies of other fractions were fairly adequate to cope with the demand.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic producers indicated that there was still a good amount of business being contracted in the tar acids. A steady demand has come from cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels, and other outlets. A little aircraft engine cleaner business was still taking material off the market. Some of the material moving in this direction was going to cover bids which had been accepted one or two months ago. It was stated that it usually takes from one to two months between the time when the air force advertises for carbon remover and the material actually moves out to cover the order. It was also noted that there has been a little buying for flotation uses in recent weeks.

Importers said that a fairly stationary market for ADF acid persisted. The end use pattern paralled that of domestic acid. Suppliers felt that the market was healthy. Demand was steady. There were no large inventories. The price was firm where it has been for quite some time. It was said that there was very little warehousing of drum quantities. Shipments were moving right out to consuming channels. Several sources pointed out that "customers were more fastidious with regard to specifications than they are when supplies are very short and they will take almost any acid which falls in a wide range of specs." This thinking was in line with statements from other sources in recent months that regarded close adherance to individual customer specifications as more and more of a necessity in the imported cresylic market.

Naphthalene—Domestic sources repeated that the market for crude material was firmer than it had been several months ago due to the price strengthening of imported naphthalene. The current 5c. price for crude domestic material was firm and unchanged. No revisions were anticipated in schedules in the immediate weeks ahead.

Offers of imported hot-pressed naphthalene were still scarce. The price was firm at the 4½c. level, but little business was being done at that figure because domestic naphthalene being at 5c. per pound. A sidelight on the amount of activity for hot-pressed in Europe was that an importer reported receipt of an inquiry for phthalic anhydride here from a European buyer. Reduced steel operations there and a good demand for phthalic have been advanced as the reasons behind the lack of offers of naphthalene here.

Phenol—Producers said that natural phenol has moved fairly well along with a generally good call for tar acids. One source stated that May has turned out to be a better sales month than had originally been anticipated. Demand for U

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 29, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	114.14

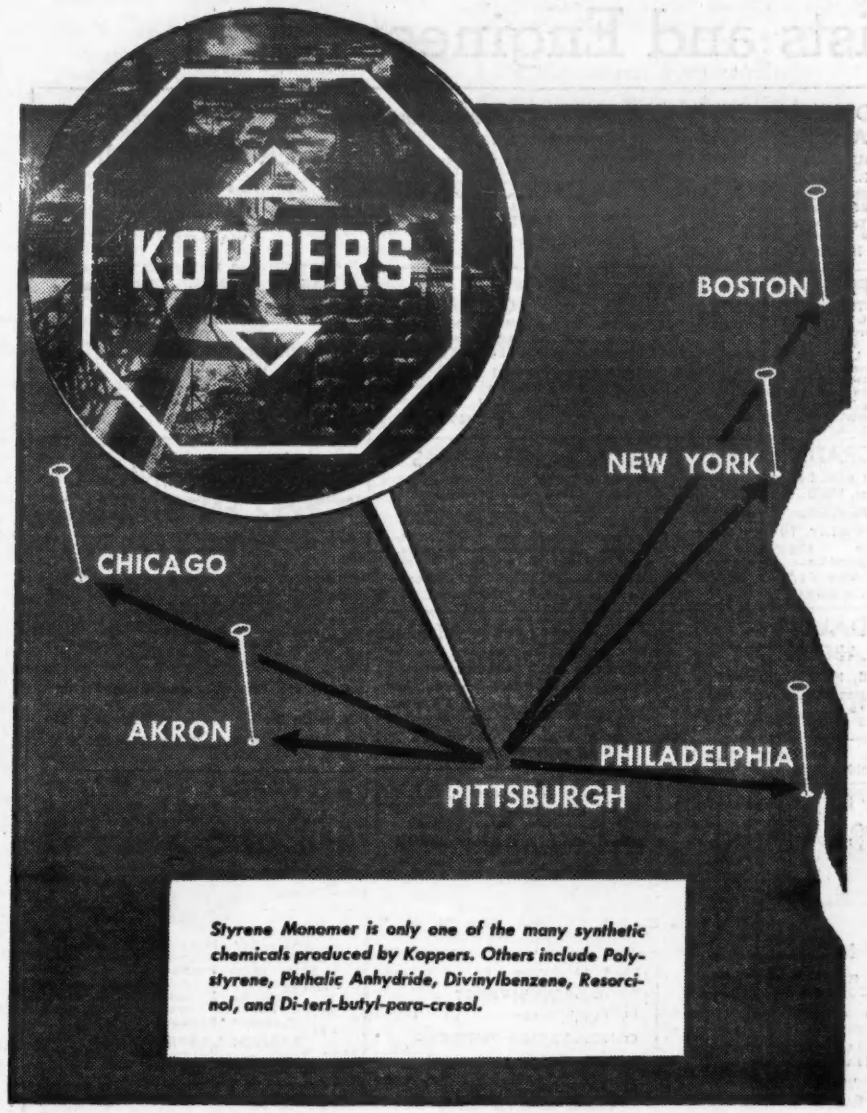
(For Current Prices see page 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 30, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	785,956
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	28,406,688
Benzol	gals.	2,717,161
Coaltar	gals.	12,463,013
Creosote oil	gals.	696,132
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,919,978
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	20,210
Toluol	gals.	534,450
Xylol	gals.	142,595

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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KOPPERS **Koppers Chemicals**

synthetic material has also shown a little improvement in the past couple of weeks. Prices were all firm and steady.

Pyridine—The overall picture of activity in this market was still pretty slow. Producers moved an occasional order, but the volume was not large or consistent. Prices for the refined 2-degree material held steady at old scheduled listings.

Toluol—Producers reported that there has been no change in the basic position of this aromatic. Reduced coking operations have cut light oil production at a time when industrial demand was showing a little improvement, all of which made the entire market firmer than it had been. There were a few short spots in the supply picture for coaltar material. However, there was some toluol in other areas, which consumers could get if the need was great enough. Petroleum derived material was also available to fill any gaps left by short coaltar supplies in the heavy consuming areas. Competition has been keen for the business. Evidence that the market has improved a bit was seen by the fact that some producers were in a soldup position through June.

Prices were steady and unchanged. Nitration needs for the government's arsenals have been a good deal lower since March. However, a bit of material has moved in that direction and was scheduled to continue in June on a bid basis.

Xylol—A steady volume of orders for synthetic resins and other solvent uses has kept the market in a firm position. Producers moved their production just about as fast as it was made. Reduced coking operations in the past several months have cut down the overall volume of light oils available. There has been petroleum aromatic production obtainable to fill any gap left by coaltar production, thus, a critical supply situation has not developed. Slightly increased steel production over the past two or three weeks was expected to bring a little more xylol output, but not enough to seriously change the picture. There were some suppliers who were already soldup through June.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—There hasn't been too much change in the market. Some sources said that demand has improved a bit. One producer stated that May sales were now looking a little better than they had at the start of the month, due to a sudden influx of orders. It was added that inquiries from consumers in the past several days have come in with requests for fast deliveries. This was felt to indicate that consumers have been operating on low inventories and any pickup in their needs was immediately being reflected in the market for phthalic. Prices were firm and unchanged.

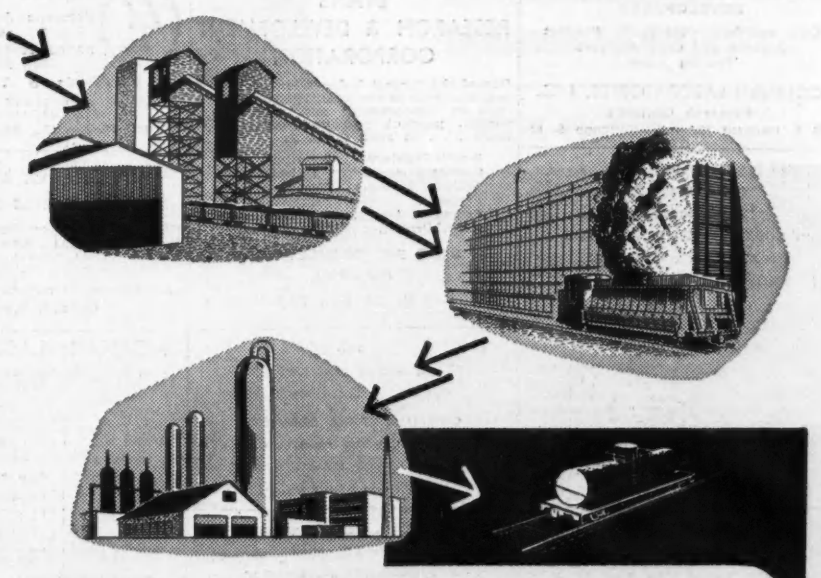
a-Picoline—Producers said that they continued to sell all of their output without any difficulties. A good portion of current production was going into output of vinylpyridine, while a little of the alpha isomer went into denaturing pyridine and other tar base fractions. Picoline prices were unchanged and firm at previous quotations.

b,g-Picoline—There has been a fairly steady movement of this tar base to textile outlets. Producers were able to take care of all of the current orders with prompt shipments, it was added. Demand for beta-gamma mixed isomers from isoniazid just about died out many months ago. There had been some call for the gamma isomer for export, but low-priced European production eliminated competition from domestic sources here. Prices of b,g-picoline held steady at previous quotations.

Solvent Naphtha—Cokeoven operators produced 416,778 gallons of crude heavy solvent in March, compared with 399,443 gallons produced in February, and 479,405 gallons in March of last year, according to figures from the Bureau of Mines. The cumulative total for the first three months was 1,326,166 gallons, whereas output during the corresponding period of 1953 amounted to 1,305,985 gallons.

Output of refined light solvent in March ran at 18,667 gallons, compared with 12,077 gallons in February, and 24,493 gallons in March, 1953. From January through March 57,908 gallons were produced by cokeoven operators, while 66,494 gallons were put out in the same time last year.

2-Vinylpyridine — Producers reported that the market was still going quite well. Demand kept a steady volume moving. It was said that there has been a little competition from other materials. But, a good business was still being done for this substituted pyridine. Supplies were adequate for immediate consumption needs. The drum price was firm at a range of $1.40 to $1.50 per pound, the larger quantities going at the lower level.



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Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Holds Open House at Dighton Plant

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I., last week held an open house celebration marking the completion of its new multi-products plant at Dighton, Mass. The new facility, estimated to have cost in excess of $8,000,000, consists of fourteen separate units and is capable of producing forty to fifty vat dyestuffs. Divided into two separate sections—solvents and acids—the new plant can, when necessary, be expanded to three times its present capacity.

Arnold, Hoffman's former facility at Dighton, which abuts the new plant, will continue operations. The reception at the plant was followed by a buffet supper at the Squantum Club in East Providence, R. I. Some 400 Arnold, Hoffman customers, suppliers, stockholders and officials attended the affair.

Reilly Names Sales Agent

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., has appointed A. David Lewis, jr., as a creosote oil sales representative. Mr. Lewis will cover the southeastern territory and will have his headquarters at Reilly's office in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was formerly associated with the research department of Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation.

Max van Pels Moves Office Site

Max van Pels has moved from 79 Madison avenue to 114 East 32nd street, New York. The telephone number, MUrray Hill 4-7494, remains unchanged.

Bids Wanted

Calcium carbide, for period from July 1, 1954 thru June 30, 1955, inv. 1251, June 9. Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.

Carbon dioxide, bulk, liquid, low pressure, grade B, inv. 08-617-54-5, June 7, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Pinecastle AFB, Orlando, Fla.

Insecticide, 1,000 gals. DDT, 25% emulsion solution, Newbury, Mass., inv. FW 5-1966, June 7, Fish & Wildlife Service, Interior Dept., 59 Temple Place, Boston 11, Mass.

Paint, indet. quan. latex base, inv. 10024, June 7, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 8, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver, Colo; 4,517 gals. enamel, lacquer, paint, primer, sealer varnish, inv. 2S-KC-33127, June 7, Gen Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1800 Fed. Office Bldg., Region 6, Kansas City 6, Mo.; 32.4 long tons in 55-gal. dms., red lead base paint, ready mixed, linseed oil, packed for export, inv. 3G-40327-A-R, June 7, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; enamel, exterior and interior, gloss, synthetic, lacquer, spraying, pigments, paste in oil; enamel undercoated wood primer; primer, surfacer, lacquer; putty, glazing, surfacer, enamel; thinner enamel, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Officer, Procurement Div., 24 State St., N. Y. 4, N. Y.; 4,000 gals. enamel, synthetic, gloss, interior and exterior, San Pedro, Calif., inv. 54623, June 7, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Phosphorus, white, 3,000,000 lbs., inv. 187B, June 16, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

Koppers Board Post to Foy

Fred C. Foy, vice-president and general manager of the tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected a member of the board of directors. Mr. Foy joined Koppers in 1948 as vice-president and manager of its central staff sales department.

Pitts. Coke Adds Davis

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Russell W. Davis manager of personnel relations. Prior to joining Pittsburgh Coke Mr. Davis was director of industrial relations at Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Company.

Carbide Award Established; ACS Unit the Administrator

Establishment of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Award, to be administered by the paint, plastics, and printing ink division of the American Chemical Society has been announced by John Kenneth Wise, chairman of the division.

The award will be given each year for the outstanding scientific contribution reported in a technical paper before a regular meeting of the division. The first winner of the award will be announced in June, 1955, and the prize will be presented at the 128th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Minneapolis, Minn., in September, 1955. There after, the award will be given at each fall meeting of the society on the basis of papers presented at the two previous meetings.

The new prize will be financed from royalties accruing from the sale of the book *Technology of Solvents and Plasticizers*, by Arthur K. Doolittle, immediate past chairman of the division and assistant director of research for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. The book has been sponsored by Carbide & Carbon, which has indicated its intention of supplementing the royalties in the initial year, if necessary, so that in no year will the amount of the prize be less than $300.

Minnesota Mining Positions Go to Wachholz, Newcomb

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has appointed George J. Wachholz controller and has elected Edward R. Newcomb vice-president of export sales of the international division.

Mr. Wachholz will be responsible for the preparation of budgets and supervision of operating accounting controls and procedures for 3M divisions and domestic subsidiaries. He joined 3M in 1936 as a cost accountant and was later made division controller. In 1950 he was appointed assistant controller. Mr. Newcomb's new responsibilities will include export sales to Japan, the Philippines, South Africa and Latin American countries. He joined 3M in 1950 as a special sales representative to the railroad industry. In 1951 he was transferred to the international division, becoming export sales manager in 1953. Before joining 3M, Mr. Newcomb was sales manager of Durex Abrasives Corporation. He will continue to headquarter in the international division's New York export sales office.

Koppers Moves in New York

New York consolidated sales offices of Koppers Company were moved last week from the fifty-ninth floor of the Empire State Building, where they were located for six years, to new quarters on the fourteenth floor of 430 Park avenue. Four of the company's divisions—chemical, tar products, wood preserving and metal products—will occupy the 7,000 square feet of space leased for a ten-year period.

Nat'l Lead Names Diehlman

George Diehlman has been appointed manager of raw material sales for the Atlantic branch of National Lead Company, New York. Mr. Diehlman began his company career in 1915 at the Brooklyn research laboratories' metal protective coating department. He was appointed sales promotion manager for protective coating paints in 1949.

Plasticizers Bulk Station Opened By Monsanto in Greensboro, N. C.

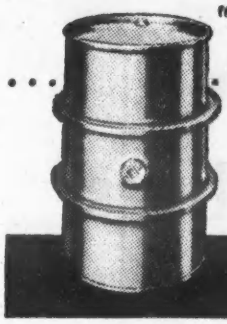
A plasticizers bulk station, the sixth in a program to provide faster deliveries and greater selection, is being established at Greensboro, N. C., by Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division. Beginning about June 15, the company's products will be available from Greensboro in both tankcar and tanktruck quantities, either in single unit or compartment shipments.

U.S. Gypsum Expanding California Paint Facilities

Plans for a building addition of approximately 30,000 square feet to its present paint plant in South Gate, Calif., have been announced by United States Gypsum Company. Anticipating that the new addition will be complete and in operation by early fall, in time for the late painting season this year, U. S. Gypsum officials say the plant expansion is a result of the great increase in demand for the company's line of "Texolite" paint products.

Trigg Fellows Obtain Employment

The Ernest T. Trigg Foundation, Philadelphia, has announced that two of the fellows it has sponsored have found employment in industry. Richard Hansen has accepted a position with Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and James Chernich has become associated with Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.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Price schedules on vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol) were reduced substantially last week by major producers. Also reduced was alphatocopherol acetate. The vitamin itself was reduced $43 per kilo and represented the first price change since May of 1953. Alphatocopherol acetate was cut $60 per kilo. It was noted, coincidentally, that reductions in vitamin E prices since 1952 have come during the month of May, whatever connotation this may have. Aside from these changes, a 10c. increase in Brazilian menthol was the sole item to advance.

This latest price cut in vitamin E was epected to have a salutary effect upon consumption this year, it was pointed out. Increased interest in the use of alphatocopherol was anticipated as a result of the reduction in price. Activity in most drug items was noted to be undergoing the usual season slowdown with the approach of Summer. Certain seasonal items such as citric acid and sodium benzoate were noted to be enjoying a strong demand. Consumption of these compounds was expected to continue heavy into the Summer, it was said.

Agar-agar continued in tight supply. The outlook for any improvement in supply was dim since the new crop won't be available until February-March next year. Meanwhile, spot quotations were very firm with the strong likelihood that prices will continue to rise as stocks dwindle. The bile acids, cholic dehydrocholic and desoxycholic, were reported to be in plentiful supply. Consumption of the latter acid in the manufacture of cortisone has fallen off considerably as new processes using other raw materials came into use. Spot prices, consequently, are extremely flexible with sellers changing spot quotations to meet competitive conditions.

Isoniazid continued in slow demand. Supplies were ample to meet inquiry and were expected to continue adequate in the future, it was said. The menthol market appeared to be looking up for the first time in years. Brazilian menthol prices were quoted higher than formerly while Japanese material continued at extremely high price levels, although it was only nominally quoted. Crude iodine was quiet as the market settled back to its routine pace. Domestic, Japanese and Chilean crudes were competitively priced.

Agar-Agar—Demand for agar-agar was reported to be at steady levels. The supply situation continues tight and no relief was anticipated until the next crop, which is due in February-March next year. It was considered unlikely that current stocks could be stretched sufficiently to cover consumer needs until the new crop. Prices continued firm and it was expected, in some quarters, that the spot market would rise still further, reflecting the growing scarcity of this commodity.

Iodine—Demand for crude iodine continued unchanged from the preceding week. The market has been holding steady since the most recent price cut some weeks ago. Demand was reported to be at routine levels, with consumption closely related to the demand for iodine salts. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Menthol—The market in menthol has been showing increasing strength in recent weeks. Quotations on the laevo form produced from oil of citronella have been firm in view of the tight supply situation in citronella oil. Brazilian menthol has advanced about 10c. over previously quoted levels, it was noted. Current prices ranged from $5.35 to $5.40 per pound. Japanese menthol was virtually unobtainable, it was reported, with prices quoted nominally.

Methyl Salicylate—Demand was reported as being fair. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and no difficulty was anticipated in meeting consumer needs, it was said. Prices were unchanged.

Milk Powder—Terminal markets in nonfat dry milk solids were very unsettled, with trading generally limited to immediate needs. Offerings were ample and in excess of consumer requirements, it was said. Purchases by the CCC amounted to 11,489,904 pounds of spray process from May 13 to 19, inclusive. Roller powder purchases during the same period aggregated 3,056,511 pounds.

Dry whole milk production for March was estimated at 6,175,000 pounds, lowest for the month since 1942, down 30 percent from a year earlier and 46 percent below the 1948-52 March average. During the period from January through March, 1954, output totaled 18,700,000 pounds, a decline of 21 percent from the same period in 1953. Spray-dried whole milk production, at 6,000,000 pounds for March, was 31 percent less than a year earlier and 42 percent smaller than the March 5-year average. Cumulative production for the first three months of 1954 totaled 177,630,000 pounds, a decline of 20 percent from the same period in 1953. Roller dried whole milk equaled 175,000 pounds, a gain of 75 percent from last year's March low, but 85 percent below the March 1948-52 average. During the first quarter of 1954 production totaled 1,070,000 pounds, a decline of 36 percent from the same period in 1953.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices were generally unchanged during the week ended May 25, 1954. Most sellers were still quoting 10½c.-11c. per gallon at New Orleans with scattered reports of slight shading in some directions. Buyers were generally reported to be placing orders at 10½c.

Demand in Houston, Mobile and Savannah was reported as moving at moderate levels with supplies adequate to meet consumer inquiry. Jacksonville and Clewiston reported demand as slow with prices at 12c. at the former terminal and 10½c.-11c. at the latter.

On the East coast, demand was slow to moderate at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Prices were steady at 12c. per gallon. New York reported moderate demand with prices unchanged at 12c.

Conditions in the beet, hydrol and citrus molasses markets were about the same as during the week preceding. Demand was moderate for best molasses at most points with the upper western states reporting a slow to moderate demand. Supplies were adequate at all points.

Penicillin—The market has been quite stable for some time. Pricewise, there were no changes noted. Supplies of penicillin were rated ample for current needs with producers capable of stepping up production if conditions warrant. Demand was at generally steady levels.

Silver Nitrate — Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) totaled 5,223,000 ounces during March, 1954, compared to 5,580,000 ounces in February and 5,521,000 ounces turned out in March last year.

Stocks of silver nitrate at producing plants amounted to 3,472,000 ounces on March 31, 1954, compared to 3,033,000 ounces on hand on February 28 this year. These statistics on silver nitrate were prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Chemical Section.

Sodium Benzoate—Demand for this salt was reported to be moving at excellent levels. Consumption was expected to continue heavy as the canning season approaches. Substantial quantities of this compound are used in the canning and bottling industries, it was said.

Supplies on the overall were adequate, although there were some temporary shortages resulting from shipping delays, it was noted. Prices were steady and no changes were anticipated in the immediate future.

Vitamin E — Producers of vitamin E (a-tocopherol) announced a reduction in the price schedule for alphatocopherol and alphatocopherol acetate last week. The price cut amounted to $43 per kilo for alphatocopherol with its acetate being reduced $60 per kilo. The new price schedule was $182 per kilo for the former and $165 per kilo for the latter compound.

It was noted that the price reduction seemingly followed a pattern as to date since price reductions in vitamin E since 1952 have come only during the month of May. The price of alphatocopherol has steadily been reduced over the past years

Price Trends

Advanced
Menthol, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.

Reduced
a-Tocopherol, $43 per kilo.
Acetate, $60 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes
Acetate, $60 per kilo.
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 29, 1953
70.99	71.94	71.91	73.66

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

as cheaper production methods have been found. This latest cut was expected to spur existing uses for the vitamin and encourage more diversified use with a corresponding increase in overall consumption. It was anticipated that the steadily declining trend in prices would have a salutary affect upon consumption.

Botanicals

Demand for botanicals was noted to be proceeding at a brisk rate. In recent weeks, there has been a definite increase noted in consumer inquiry. As a result, prices have been exhibiting a tendency toward increased firmness, particularly abroad. The explosive political and military situation both in the Far and Middle East has left its impression on commodity values.

Adverse weather conditions have also contributed to the strengthening of prices at origin. In this country, domestic botanicals collection, to date, has been generally satisfactory although in the case of cascara sagrada bark, the yield has been below normal. Prices were expected to hold steady in the immediate future on most items, it was noted.

Belladonna Leaves—Demand for belladonna leaves continued quiet. Spot quotations ranged from 28c. to 32c. per pound. Prices were said to be the lowest since before the war. Production costs, however, were reported to be above selling prices, a situation which was not expected to continue for any great length of time.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—Production to date has been disappointing, according to trade sources. There appeared to be an attitude of indifference on the part of the peelers with the result that the yield has been below average. Spot stocks were limited but demand was not particularly heavy at this time and consumers were able to obtain needed amounts, it was said.

Cubeb Berries—The explosive situation in the Far East was reflected in the growing scarcity of these berries. Spot quotations were quite firm, with prices ranging from 50c. to 51c. on the NF quality and from 58c. to 59c. on the powdered material.

Ergot—The demand for ergot was reported to be quite slow. Some trade quarters observe that, pricewise, ergot is in its most favorable position since 1949. Any increase in consumer demand, however, could be expected to be reflected in sharp upward fluctuations in price, it was said.

Spot quotations currently ranged from $3.25 to $3.50 per pound.

Papain—Demand for papain was fair, on the whole. Prices have declined more than one-half of what they were a year ago, it was noted. There was the likelihood that a nadir has been reached, pricewise, and consumers were being urged to take advantage of the current favorable price situation. The necessity of conformance by Ceylonese papain producers to regulations promulgated by their government as to meeting quality specifications was expected to have some limiting effect upon the amount of papain exported this year to this country.

African papain producers are under no similar compulsion, however, it was noted. Prices, on spot, ranged from $4 to $4.50 on African papain and from $3 to $3.50 on Ceylonese material.

Psyllium Seed—The spot market was characterized as being firm. Reports from India were that very heavy rains had inundated several production areas with a resultant curtailment in harvesting operations. Spot quotations remained at 80c. nominal for the black seed, 18c. to 20c. on the blond and 45c. to 50c. on the husks.

Soapbark—There were no changes noted in the spot market last week. Prices were steady and demand was routine. Chilean trade estimates were that approximately 1,200 metric tons of quillay (soap) bark were produced in Chile during the year ended March 31, 1954, compared with 1,900 metric tons estimated for the preceding year.

Recent calendar year trade estimates of production, with Chilean Forestry official production estimates in parentheses, both in metric tons, were: 1954—1,200 (600.0); 1953—1,900 (538.9); 1952—2,000 (983.6); 1951—2,300 (2,008.9); and 1950—2,750 (1,528.8).

Exports in 1950 through 1954 (1954 forecast), in metric tons, with the export quotas in parentheses were: 1954—800 (1,000); 1953—1,023 (1,100); 1952—851 (1,000); 1951—1,405 (1,750); 1950—1,347 (1,450). The exchange rate for quillay exports was fixed in April, 1954, at the free bank exchange rate of 110 Chilean paper pesos to US$1.

Of the 1,023.3 metric tons exported in 1953, the three leading countries of destination were the United States, which took 582.1 metric tons, valued at 555,000 gold pesos (1 gold peso—US$0.20597); the United Kingdom, which received 234.1 metric tons, worth 296,400 gold pesos; and Germany, which took 141.2 metric tons, valued at 168,700 gold pesos. ¼

Pfizer Foreign Sales Division Adds Six Members to Its Staff

The foreign chemical and agricultural sales division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., has added Paul Figot, John Graziano, Edward Coster, Ronald Page, J. J. Metelski and J. W. Meeker to the staff. The new division is handling distribution and sale of a wide range of bulk antibiotics and vitamins in addition to standard Pfizer products.

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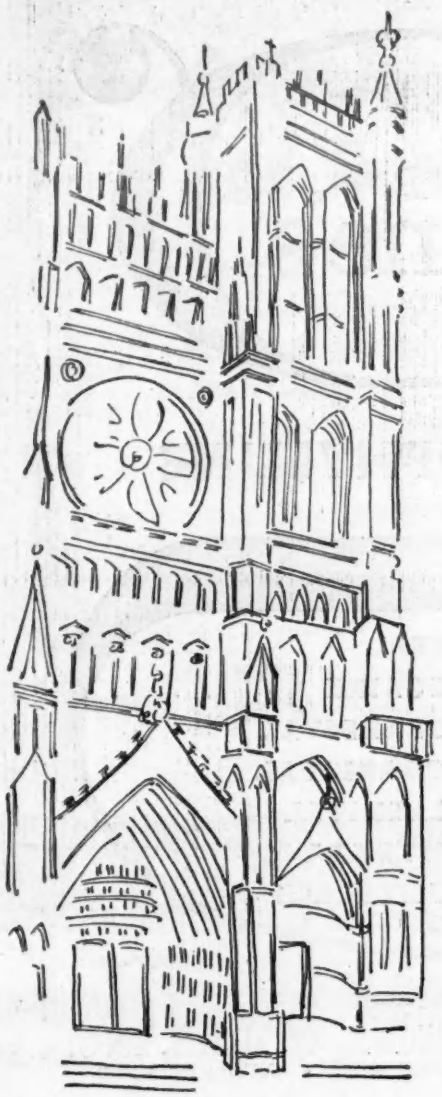

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Export Restrictions Eased Further by Commerce Dept.

A further relaxation of export controls so as to permit the shipment of twenty-five additional commodities to most countries without applying for an individual export license was announced last week by the Department of Commerce.

Shipments under general license may now be made of certain forms of antimony, such as ores and concentrates, metals and alloys; specified unfilled shipping containers, except milk cans; various types of rubber hose and tubing, and liquid rubber compounds; certain industrial machines and parts; telephone instruments; petroleum asphalt and products; specified types of magnesium silicate, and nylon and orlon yarns.

Individual export licenses will continue to be required for shipments to Hong Kong, Macao and the Soviet bloc countries.

Fluorides in Drinking Water Argued Before House Unit

Testimony favoring and opposing fluoridation of public water supplies was given to the house interstate commerce committee during three days of public hearings last week on H.R. 2341 to prohibit the treating of public water with any fluoride compound.

Opposing testimony was submitted largely by consumer organizations while the American Dental Association submitted arguments supporting its contentions that minimum amounts of fluorides could be added to water with complete safety and at the same time provide beneficial effects in reducing dental caries.

Philadelphia Pharmacy College Alumni Attend Reunion Dinner

More than 300 graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science attended an alumni reunion dinner May 22 in the Benjamin Franklin hotel, Philadelphia. The occasion was marked by the burning of the mortgage on the college property by Dr. Ivor Griffith, president of the College, and Col. Samuel P. Wetherill, chairman of the board of trustees.

Following that ceremony, the alumni association's first annual "Man of the Year" citation was awarded to Dr. Griffith by Louis Milner, alumni president. Paul W. Wilcox, alumni treasurer, presented Dr. Griffith for the citation. The principal speaker was John M. Cummings, Philadelphia *Inquirer* columnist.

Castor Oil Export Permits Cut by Indian Government

The government of India announced May 14 that castor oil export allotments for the period ending July 31, 1954, would be authorized to established shippers on the basis of one-fourth of the shipments during calendar year 1953, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Earlier this year the government had announced a ceiling of 6,000 long tons (6,720 short tons) on exports of castor oil for the four months ending April 30, 1954. Effective May 12, the government of India abolished the export duties on mustard seed oil, rapeseed oil, linseed oil, kardiseed oil, niger seed oil and cottonseed oil. As of the same date, the duty on castor oil was reduced from 300 to 200 rupees ($63 to $42) per long ton.

Parke, Davis & Co. Elects Prentiss Brown to Board

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced the election of Prentiss M. Brown to the board of directors. Mr. Brown, a former United States senator from Michigan, retires July 1 as chairman of the board of directors of Detroit Edison Company. After his retirement, he will continue as a member of the Edison board.

At the same time, Parke, Davis announced the appointment of Donald A. Swanson to assistant manager of the hospital and biological sales department. Mr. Swanson succeeds Merrill W. Dicks, who last month was named assistant manager of the Chicago branch.

Trade Briefs

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has named Harold N. Torkelson sales training coordinator.

Miner Laboratories, Chicago, has added William J. Rago, formerly with Bell & Howell Company, Chicago.

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ACS Analytical Symposium Opens in Minnesota June 18

Four hundred analytical chemists from all parts of the country will convene at the University of Minnesota on June 18 for the seventh annual analytical symposium of the American Chemical Society. The two-day meeting will be sponsored jointly by the society's division of analytical chemistry and the society's *Analytical Chemistry.*

Latest mehtods for applying titration will be discussed at the symposium, which has as its topic "Recent Developments in Titrimetry." Dr. Walter J. Breckenridge, director of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, will present the principal address at a dinner on June 18.

Prof. Philip J. Elving, of the University of Michigan, will open the symposium June 18 with a discussion of the current status of chemical analysis by means of titration. Prof. I. M. Kolthoff, of Minnesota, will present a paper concerning the use of electrical devices for titration measurements.

The use of light rays and photo-electric cells in titration will be explained by Prof. David N. Hume of Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the June 19 session. Dr. William N. Carson, jr. of General Electric Company, Hanford, Wash., will describe the use of electronic equipment for making automatic titrations. Prof. Arthur E. Martell, of Clark University, will discuss the use of chelating agents in titrimetry.

Titration in liquids other than water will be subject of a June 19 session. Prof. Ernest M. Grunwald, of Florida State University, will explain the interpretation of measurements in nonaqueous media and Prof. James S. Fritz, of Wayne University, will consider the selection of the medium for a particular titration. "Applicability of Titration in Nonaqueous Solvent to Inorganic Compounds" is the title of a paper to be prepared by Dr. John A. Riddick, of Commercial Solvents Corporation, at Terre Haute, Ind. Dr. Ernest G. Wollish, of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., will give a paper on the applicability of titration in nonaqueous solvent to pharmaceuticals. Morton Schmall and Charles W. Pifer, of Hoffman-La Roche, are co-authors of this paper.

Radioisotope Tracer Methods To Be Utilized by Monsanto

Radioisotope tracer methods will be used to study biological processes and chemical reactions in a new laboratory being installed in the research department of Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo.

The laboratory, part of the company's recently relocated animal nutrition laboratories, will be concerned primarily with the utilization of feeds by animals, particularly in the effect of feed supplements on growth and nutrition. In addition it will help determine how organic insecticides and herbicides kill insects and weeds.

Lilly Posts to Three

Forrest Teel has been elected executive vice-president of marketing operations for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Teel also has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Lilly International Corporation. Harry Mallinson has moved from executive vice-president to president of the International Corporation and other Lilly export corporations, and Walton M. Wheeler, jr., secretary and general counsel of Eli Lilly & Co., has been elected a vice-president of the parent company.

Armour Appoints Hubata

Dr. Joseph A. Hubata has been appointed medical director of Armour Laboratories, Chicago. Dr. Hubata joined Armour & Co. in 1946 and transferred to the laboratories in 1950. He has been associate medical director on special assignments, and had served recently as acting director. He succeeds Dr. Albert H. Holland, who resigned to become medi cal director of the Food and Drug Administration in Washington, D. C.

Pharmaceutical Ad Club to Meet

The Pharmaceutical Advertising Club will hold its annual year-end get-together June 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served from 6:30 to 8 p.m., with a buffet supper scheduled from 8 to 10 p.m. Price is $12.50 for members and $15 for guests.

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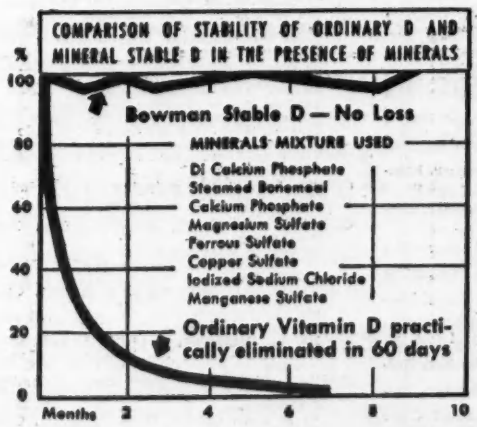

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BEESWAX—90 blks, Koster Keunen, Djibouti
61 bgs, Tampico
168 blks, Djibouti
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2,500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
BERGAMOT OIL—45 cs, Yardley of London, Messina
10 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
BISMUTH METAL—66 bxs, American Metal Co, Tampico
60 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Split
BONE—211 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Santos
CALCIUM LACTATE—50 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—5 cs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
CASEIN—2,600 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—649 bls, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
347 bls, Archibald & Kendall, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—45,736 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
OIL—202 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
CEDAR OIL—1 dm, Roubechez Inc, Casablanca
CELERY SEED—93 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—499 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHLORAL HYDRATE—40 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Liverpool
N-CHLOROACETIC ACID—154 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseilles
CHLOROPHYLL—24 dms, Airkem Inc, London
p-CHLORO-o-TOLUIDINE—6 dms, General Aniline, Works, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Keelung
25 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
17 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
11 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Colombo
28 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tandjong Priok
10 dms, Tandjong Priok
COCONUT OIL—400 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
10 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
COD OIL—200 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
100 dms, Reilly Whiteman Walton Co, St Johns
25 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
LIVER OIL—540 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
475 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Aalesund
200 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Hull
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417 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Co, Matadi
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104 bls, Kauders Steuber, Hamburg
CRESYLIC ACID—293 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—2,417 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
480 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
504 bls, John Powell & Co, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—208 bgs, Toledano & Pinto, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—75 cs, National City Bank, Sfax
400 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Takoradi
1,273 cs, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—50 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
85 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Rotterdam
180 bgs, Rotterdam
DYES, ANILINE—16 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
29 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
86 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
8 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
13 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, Gorman & Anderson Corp, Rotterdam
8 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
28 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
14 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
7 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
COALTAR—25 dms, Antwerp
4 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—675 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
EPSOM SALT—2,500 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
441 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Rotterdam
ETHYL CELLULOSE—93 bgs, Dow Chemical Co, Havre
FENNEL SEED—160 bgs, Wm E Martin, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—250 bgs, Wm E Martin, Casablanca
FERRIC OXIDE—103 bgs, C B Chrystal, London
SULFATE—100 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FISHMEAL—1,112 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
OIL—7 dms, B Aminzade, Vera Cruz
32 dms, Ottol Oil Co, Halifax
LIVER OIL—4 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Carp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—204,194 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
202,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
110,962 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
GELATIN—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
110 bgs, B Young & Co, London
10 cs, W Koepff, Hamburg
303 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
GINGER—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
GLUE—400 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
234 bgs, C Pettinoss, Hongkong
GYPSUM—15,519 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
7,536 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,650 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HAYATA OIL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
IRON BLUE—20 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KAOLIN—80 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—184 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
153 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
123 bgs, Delou Inc, London
307 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bremen
339 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
66 bgs, G B Penick & Co, Bombay
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, Roubechez Inc, Marseilles
2 dms, National City Bank, Marseille
LEATHERMEAL—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—50 qu cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
40 qu cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—28 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cochin
11 dms, Vom Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
17 dms, Truebek Lab, Cochin
LOCUST BEAN GUM—800 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
100 bgs, National City Bank, Tarragona
80 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
627 bgs, Genoa
MACE—14 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
7 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
7 cs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—300 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, Trieste
MAGNESIUM SULFATE—180 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Liverpool
TRISILICATE—17 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MANIOC FLOUR—6,400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Marseille
MERCURY—16 flks, Tampico
200 btls, Rijeka
MONTAN WAX—1,000 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
201 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
100 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Hamburg
102 bgs, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, London
110 bgs, C Gluden, Hamburg
100 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Rotterdam
5 bgs, Catania
NAPHTHALENE—632 bgs, Antwerp
3,635 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—3 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
b-NAPHTHOL—4 bgs, Antwerp
NICKEL CHLORIDE—12 cks, Meyer Shipping Co, Bremen
2 bbls, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
23 cs, Beekman Shipping Co, London
FORMATE—300 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bremen
SULFATE—20 bgs, European Chemical Co, London
40 bbls, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Rotterdam
60 bgs, Rambach Chemical Co, Liverpool
29 bgs, Baird Chemical Co, London
NICOTINE SULFATE—16 dms, H A Gogarty, Rouen
15 dms, Irving Trust Co, Rouen
NIGER SEED—111 bgs, Djibouti
NUTMEG—75 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Semarang
63 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
63 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Macassar
18 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIBANUM GUM—402 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Massawa
133 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Massawa
67 bgs, Chase National Bank, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—473 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
123 dms, Public National Bank, Seville
642 dms, National City Bank, Seville
123 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
250 dms, Credit Suisse, Tarragona
275 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
335 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
100 dms, Bank of America, Tarragona
25 dms, Joseph Victori & Co, Tarragona
501 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
896 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
1,000 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Sfax
100 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Sfax
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
125 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
50 dms, Bank of America, Sfax
25 dms, Public National Bank, Sfax
105 dms, Bank of America, Seville
50 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Seville
150 dms, Seville
725 hhds, Cadiz
50 dms, Sfax
OPIUM—125 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Istanbul
ORANGE PEEL—40 bgs, National City Bank, Valencia
OURICURY WAX—250 bls, A Judson Murray, Salvador
89 bgs, M Argueso & Co, London
PALM OIL—677 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
2 dms, Lome
KERNEL OIL—160 tons, E F Drew & Co, Rotterdam
299 tons, Matadi
294 tons, Rotterdam
100 cs, Rotterdam
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Roubechez Inc, Marseille
PAPAIN—56 hf chts, Meer Corp, Colombo
25 hf chts, Prentis Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
44 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
25 cs, Getz Bros, Matadi
PATCHOULI OIL—20 dms, Ungerer & Co, Penang
4 dms, Roure-Dupont Manufacturing Inc, Penang
20 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Penang
10 dms, Van Amerigen Haebler, Penang
32 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
PEATMOSS—2,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,300 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
500 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
500 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
5,375 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
4,250 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,235 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
700 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,400 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
2,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
400 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—175 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Singapore
140 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
35 bgs, K A Export Co, Singapore
140 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
34 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Singapore
70 bgs, M Golodetz, Singapore
40 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kozhikode
80 bgs, W G Skey, Kozhikode
80 bgs, Globe Commerce Co, Kozhikode
280 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
320 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
240 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
264 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Mangalore
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Mangalore
40 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Mangalore
40 bgs, M Golodetz, Mangalore
280 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
40 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
40 bgs, Far Eastern Commodity Corp, Marseille
455 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
175 bgs, M Golodetz, Singapore
80 bgs, Boukouris & Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Cochin
RED—300 bgs, National City Bank, Massawa
234 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos
WHITE—140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
105 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
70 bgs, M J Golombeck, Singapore
35 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 dm, Antoine Chiris, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 115,812 bbls, American Bitumuls Co, Las Piedras
114,562 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
145,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,230 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
113,048 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Yokohama
160 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
175 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYISOBUTYLENE—430 ctns, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
11 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
2 dms, Advance International Ltd, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—3,600 bgs, Venice
2,800 bgs, Naples
ISOBUTYL ETHER—1 cs, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, Istanbul
OIL—25 dms, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
POTASH, MURIATE—1,100 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SILICATE—544 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM HUSKS—300 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—93 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals Co, Matadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 2,094 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,638 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINIC ACID—1 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
RAPESEED OIL—300 tons, Balfour, Guthrie, Karlshamn
RED, IRON OXIDE—220 bgs, J Lee Smith, Hull
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Alexandria
ROSEWOOD OIL—1 dm, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Superintendence Co, Split
10 bls, K I Lister, Trieste
SEEDLAC—1,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
168 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
750 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
400 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
246 bgs, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
500 bgs, H S Khorana, Bangkok
SERPENTINA ROOT—24 bgs, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME OIL—130 dms, Tunley & Co, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—510 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Ayrton Metal Co, London
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
632 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—20 cks, Fried & Co, Havre
BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—403 bgs, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
400 bgs, Durban
CYANIDE—135 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
169 dms, Chas Hardy, Havre
110 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Rotterdam
PERBORATE—200 dms, Bendix Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
TETRAHYDRATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Hamburg
SPERMACETI WAX—40 ctns, Glasgow
STANNIC CHLORIDE—1 dm, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Havre
STARCH—1,000 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—39 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Rijeka
STYRAX—212 cs, American Express Co, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
250 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Bangkok
TARA POWDER—128 bgs, Callao
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Max Van Pels, London
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—40 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
250 dms, Venice
TUNA SHARKLIVER OIL—11 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TURMERIC—30 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
93 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Au Prince
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—1,200 bgs, Standard Ultramarine & Color Co, Hull
UREA, SYNTHETIC—8,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VALONIA CUPS—1,653 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
3,400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
WITHERITE—112 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Middlesbrough
WOOL GREASE—25 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Genoa
163 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
m-XYLIDINE—7 bbls, Astra Pharm Products, Gothenburg
ZIRCONIUM CARBONATE—23 bbls, Melbark Inc, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—2,223 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alexandria
1,101 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Alexandria
FERRIC OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Herlan Merchandise Corp, Casablanca
GLYCERINE—90 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
PALMKERNEL OIL—784 tons, Lever Bros, Hull
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—27 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Bangkok
VALONIA CUPS—986 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Canakkale

Los Angeles

AGAR—10 bls, Hathaway Allied Products, Nagoya
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Antwerp
CASTOR OIL—125 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Paita
COPRA CAKE—1,500 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hongkong
3,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Hong Kong
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Hong Kong
1,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Zamboanga
3,360 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
6,300 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
FISHMEAL—3,261 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
2,925 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
2,208 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Chimbote
556 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Chimbote
HERRINGMEAL—10,000 half bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
30,900 half bgs, Haugesund
MOLASSES—911,092 metric tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PEPPER, BLACK—42 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—176,208 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
POLLACKLIVER OIL—250 dms, Frank P Dow, Yokohama
50 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
UREA—2,864 bgs, Antwerp
9,799 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp

Norfolk

DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VALONIA BEARDS—1,483 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—4,160 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
2,640 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
2,000 bgs, Phila National Bank, Lourenco Marques
360 bgs, Beira
BONE FLOUR—200 tons, Brown Bros, Rotterdam
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Havero Products, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—616 bgs, Bordeaux
CUTTLEFISH BONE—16 bgs, Brown Bros, Tunasia
134 bgs, Tunasia
FUEL OIL—105,747 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
GYPSUM—7,065 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LEATHERMEAL—500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,877,740 gals, Havana
1,032,240 gals, Caibarien
753,466 gals, Bufadero
333,235 gals, Matanzas
PEATMOSS—1,157 bls, Keermaufer, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lindfors Chemical Co, Bremen
1,334 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
6,610 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
4,400 bls, Bremen
2,000 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremerhaven
300 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
390 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—121,796 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
240,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
104,245 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
119,393 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
97,760 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Curacao
401,697 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
108,063 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Las Piedras
215,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
383,826 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,382 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
117,846 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
115,759 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
590,876 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
107,756 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
SODIUM BICARBONATE—800 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA—550 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—44 cs, Camax Co, Tampico
166 cs, Antahala
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—15 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
BONEMEAL—2,223 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Alexandria
2,205 bgs, Rotterdam
CALCIUM—3 dms, States Mercantile Corp, Rotterdam
CASSIA—432 bls, Rotterdam
CELERYSEED—55 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
CLOVE—52 bgs, Overseas Produce Corp, Marseille
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPRA CAKE—800 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
DILLSEED—30 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Bombay
FERROUS SULPHATE—1,102 bgs, Matton & Co, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, R Vannucci Co, Marseille
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Marseille
PEATMOSS—650 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
300 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, Grace & Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
RED—38 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
SALICYLIC ACID—10 cks, U S Factors, Rotterdam
SODIUM CHLORATE—512 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
CYANIDE—445 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
SUPERPHOSPHATE—1,800 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,750 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok

Savannah

DAMMAR GUM—210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Savana

Obituaries

Kenneth F. Cooper

Kenneth F. Cooper, retired senior vice-president of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died in Pine Plains, N. Y., May 23. He was seventy-four years old.

Early in his career, after four years of engineering work on the Pacific coast, Mr. Cooper took a position as engineer with the Muscle Shoals Electric Power Company at Nashville, Tenn., a company in which Frank S. Washburn was interested. When Mr. Washburn founded American Cyanamid Company in 1907, Mr. Cooper joined the company and worked on designs for the first plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y. During 1908 and 1909, Mr. Cooper engineered the construction work at Niagara Falls and at its completion became works manager of the plant for three years.

From 1912 to 1916, Mr. Cooper was general manager of American Cyanamid. He was elected to the board of directors and became a vice-president in 1916, holding these offices until his retirement in 1947. He was vice-president and director of numerous affiliated and subsidiary companies, was chairman of the budget committee and for many years was a member of the finance, pension, and management coordinating committees of the company.

Dr. Ernest B. Benger

Dr. Ernest B. Benger, Delaware state senator and former director of the rayon textile division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died in that city May 27. He was sixty-eight years old.

Dr. Benger was prominent in the development of cellophane, rayon, nylon, and other man-made fibers. He retired in 1947 after thirty years with duPont and since then had been active in civic and political affairs in Delaware.

In 1924 Dr. Benger was appointed chemical director of Fibersilk Company, and the companion duPont Cellophane Company, Buffalo, N. Y., which later became the textile fibers department. Four years ago the company named the acetate research laboratory of the rayon department the Benger Laboratory in honor of the scientist.

Horace Bowker

Horace Bowker, retired chairman of the executive committee of American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, died May 25 in Lawrence, L. I. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Bowker entered his father's fertilizer business in Elizabethport, N. J., as a day laborer in 1889. In 1903 he became sales manager for Baugh & Sons, Philadelphia, and five years later became secretary of American Agricultural Chemical Company.

In World War I, Mr. Bowker served on the chemical advisory committee of the National Defense Council and as chairman of the council's subcommittee on fertilizer. These were later combined as the Chemical Alliance, Inc., with Mr. Bowker as vice-president and later president. In 1920 Mr. Bowker became vice-president of American Agricutural Chemical Company, and in 1929 became president. He was made chairman of the board of directors in 1934 and in 1937 became chairman of the executive committee. He retired in 1939.

Thomas H. S. Andrews, who retired last year as superintendent of shipping for Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died last week in New York. He was sixty-five years old.

Pierre H. E. Dammann, president of Dammann & Co., New York, died May 25 in that city. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Dammann had engaged in the family business in France before coming to the United States in 1933 and had since been an importer of vanilla beans in New York.

J. Ward Donson, sales manager for Irvin, Jewell & Vinson Company, Dayton, Ohio, for forty-two years until his retirement January 1, died recently. He was seventy-two years old.

Lee Allan Swem, vice-president of Foster Wheeler Corporation, New York, and a former employee of Standard Oil Company, died May 24 in Bronxville, N. Y. He was fifty-four years old.

Ralph J. Watts, one of the organizers of the American Institute of Paper Chemistry, died May 23 in Auburn, Ind. He was sixty-nine years old.

For the Bookshelf

HANDBOOK OF PEST CONTROL. Second Edition. By Arnold Mallis. Cloth; 1,068 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: Mac Nair-Dorland Company. $9.25.

This book deals with household pests and the latest methods of their control. It represents an improvement over the first edition in that it is more comprehensive, and, at the same time, takes recognition of the fact that insects have bred immunity to many insecticides which used to be fatal to them.

The volume covers in a detailed manner at least twenty-two different classes of household pests and insects and describes how they may best be dealt with by either the home owner or a professional exterminator. For the former, the book is very helpful; for the experienced man it is a valuable reference work.

THE SULPHUR DATA BOOK. Edited by William N. Tuller. Cloth; 129 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $5.

This book, a compilation of useful information on sulfur, was put together by the technical staff of the Freeport Sulphur Company. It deals specifically and in detail with the nature of sulfur, its physical and chemical properties, the thermodynamics of its chemical reactions, its solubility and methods of analysis.

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ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
LEAD NITRATE
LEAD CYANAMIDE
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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The market in essential oils showed increasing firmness in some items last week. The worsening military situation in the Far East was credited with firming prices in oil of patchouli which comes from Penang in Malaya. Reports from origin indicated that the local market was uneasy with fluctuations prevalent in quotations. Indian palmarosa oil was reported to be very scarce at origin with prices having advanced sharply. In the spot market quotations advanced 25 cents per pound on this oil. Stock in India was reported very scarce with the new crop not due until November. Also on the upward trend last week was petitgrain oil. Spot quotations advanced 10 cents reflecting firmness at origin.

Noted on the decline were lemongrass and croton oils. Lemongrass oil had formerly greater importance when substantial quantities were used in the manufacture of synthetic vitamin A. Spot quotations declined 15 cents per pound. Croton oil was off 20 cents.

The supply picture on safrol bearing and citronella oils showed no improvement last week. With production of natural camphor at low levels, the amount of camphor oils derived has been correspondingly less. Ocotea cymbarum oil continues in short supply with prices holding very firm. Citronella oils were also unchanged, pricewise. It was reported that producers in Formosa had oversold on their production and have been unable, in some cases, to meet contract commitments.

In the seeds and spices market, the world tension had its effect upon cassias. Prices advanced on Batavia and Saigon cassias. Long and short-stick, cracked Batavias were advanced 1 cent on spot, while cuttings were upped ¾ cent per pound. Aside from this item, remaining price changes were downward. Indian fennel seed was off ½ cent. Decorticated, Guatemalan cardamom dropped 5 cents while Argentine poppy seed declined ½ cent.

Essential Oils

Camphor—The spot market continued very firm last week. The outlook for any early improvement in supply was quite dim, it was said. With natural camphor a glut on the world market for some time, production of camphoraceous oils has suffered accordingly. Since camphor oils are a byproduct of processes used in making camphor, it was not expected that production of the oils would be stepped up unless demand for camphor increases correspondingly, it was said. Camphor sassafrassy oil was currently quoted at 35c. to 45c. while the white oil was priced at 31c. to 35c.

Citronella—The spot market continued very strong on citronella oil. There were reports that producers at origin had oversold their production with a resultant searching about in the market to buy up sufficient oil to meet commitments. Spot price remained steady.

Clove—The market on clove bud oil was steady. Spot quotations ranged from $3.75 to $4.50 per pound. Demand was at fair levels.

Croton—Spot prices were pegged 20c. per pound lower last week. Prices currently ranged from $2.75 to $4 per pound.

Cubeb—The spot market was unchanged. A growing tightness in the supply of cubeb berries as a result of the tense Far Eastern situation might be expected to have some effect upon the price of the oil in the future, it was thought.

Geranium—There was noted to be increased activity in Bourbon geranium oil market last week. Prices were steady, however, with no changes reported from the preceding week's levels. Algerian geranium oil was quiet and unchanged.

Lemon—The market was steady. Prices remained unchanged from levels reported prior to last week and supplies of all varieties appeared to be ample to meet current requirements.

Lemongrass—The market continued to exhibit weakness. Spot prices were down 15c. from previous levels. Current quotations ranged from $1.35 to $2 per pound, on spot.

Lime—The adjustment in Mexican currency values some weeks ago has had little or no effect upon lime oil prices. The market was steady with prices unchanged.

Orange—Supplies were adequate to meet consumer inquiry. Prices were on the weak side, it was pointed out with California oil ranging from 70c. to $1.25 per pound.

Palmarosa—The market at origin was reported as high as $8 per pound. Stock on hand abroad was said to be very scarce and the new crop oil is not slated to come in until November. Stocks on hand will have to cover consumer requirements until that time. There was a strong likelihood of a continued advance in prices for shipment, it was said. On spot, the market was holding at a low of $7.25 in face of a slow demand from consumers.

Patchouli—The market at source was reportedly subject to violent price fluctuations. The close proximity of the fighting in Indo-China has effected the producing area in Malaya. Spot prices here have not reflected the situation at origin to any great extent. Trade observers were keeping a close watch on developments there.

Miscellaneous

Cardamom Seed—Decorticated, Guatemalan cardamom seed declined 5c. per pound last week. The current spot price was $1.80 per pound. Other qualities were steady, remaining unchanged.

Cassia—The spot market showed added strength in cassias last week. The worsening military situation in the Far East was credited with causing quotations here to rise. Batavia cuttings advanced ¾c. per pound while longstick, and shortstick, cracked, were upped 1c., respectively, as was Saigon, all medium cassias. The current schedule on cassias was as follows:—Cuttings, 15½c. per pound, longstick cracked, 17½c., shortstick, cracked, 16½c. and Saigon, all medium, 85c.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2, cinnamon as well as "0000" grade were reduced 1c. per pound last week. Currently, No. 2 grade was quoted at 45c.-46c. and "0000" grade from 55c. to 56c.

Fennel Seed—Indian fennel seed advanced ½c., on spot, last week. Argentine and Czech seed were steady at 10½c.

Nutmeg—East and West Indian grades were reported to be in slightly better supply with the result that prices, on spot, and nearby, could be shaded fractionally. East Indian, shrivels, declined ½c. per pound and was quoted at 38½c.-39c. per pound. Other qualities held unchanged.

Paprika—Top qualities weer reported to be extremely tight in Spain and the shipping period was just about over. New crop material won't be available for shipment until late August, according to some trade sources. Supplies in the interim will have to be drawn from spot stocks. A gradual strengthening in the market was forecast in coming months. Spot prices remained unchanged.

Pepper—The spot market continued rather weak. According to one trade

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ¾c. per lb.
longstick, cracked, 1c. per lb.
shortstick, cracked, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, all medium, 1c. per lb.
Oil, Palmarosa, 25c. per lb.
Petitgrain, 10c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 1c. per lb.
"0000," 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, shrivel, ½c. per lb.
Oil, croton, 20c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 4c. per lb.
Red, Japanese, hon'kas, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
White, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, 1c. per lb.
Salvadorian, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 29, 1953
137.74	137.74	147.28	154.36

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 21

New York

Cloves (11 lots), 1,310 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed (6 lots), 850 bags: filthy.
Ginger root peelings, 39 bags: filthy.
Gum karaya (2 lots), 367 bags: filthy.
Mace, 8 cases: insects.
Turmeric, 56 bags: moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ource, the dominant unsettling influence n the market has been the willingness of ndian shippers to sell. An explanation iven for this phenomenon was the anxie- y on the part of some holders to liquidate ome of their stocks before pepper from arawak and Lampong came more strong- into the market.

It was also thought that buying from ther world consuming markets includ- g Russia, had tapered off.

Turkish, Gondar and Ethiopian chil- es have reached new lows. While no mmediate improvement in demand is kely, wherever possible stock should be cumulated for the Fall season. The turn to the grower in the various coun- ies of origin was very small this season. he chances are the crops to be harvested is Fall will be smaller as a result. The owers in Carolina aim only to produce what is sold at the time of planting, it was said.

Japanese hontakas were off ½c., on spot, declining to 35c.-35½c. per pound. Turkish red peppers were down ½c. and were pegged at 23½c.-24c.

Pimento—Jamaica pimento advanced 1c., on spot, last week to 61c. New York stocks are very low and only the fact that the demand has been hesitant, arrested the advance. New crop Jamaica should be ready for July/August shipment. As yet no price has been established but the opinion here is that it will commence in the high thirties.

Poppy Seed—Argentine poppy seed declined ½c. per pound. It was quoted at 15½c., on spot. Other qualities held unchanged.

Sesame Seed—Nicaragua sesame seed declined ½c. per pound. Hulled sesame was quoted at 27½c.-28c. while the natural seed was offered at 17½c.-18c. Salvadorian sesame seed was also off ½c. at 18c-18½c.

Vanilla Beans—The market continued very firm on vanilla beans, both on spot and at origin. According to trade sources, the outlook was for a continued tightness in supply well into next year, at least. World consumption of vanilla has been exceeding production in recent years and prices have climbed to record levels.

It was thought that most of the larger consumers would put off buying in any substantial quantities in coming months. It was doubtful whether the market at origin would budge from its present high level. Advices from Madagascar report that the 1954 crop, which is just beginning to come in, was estimated at 100 to 150 tons. A good crop year normally runs about 500 tons. The crop from the Comores was estimated at about 70 tons. A normal crop from this source was rated at about 90 tons. Spot prices on vanilla beans remained unchanged from previously quoted levels.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. Fills 2 Technical Posts

Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., has named Gilbert Leigh assistant director of the research and development department and has made John Major group leader and acting head of the quality control division.

Mr. Leigh was formerly head of the quality control division. Before joining Colgate in 1949 he was with the Woodbridge, N. J., research laboratories of Metal & Thermit Corporation. Mr. Major was with Personal Products Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., before joining Colgate in 1951.

ADACIOM Dance June 8

Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri will hold its sixth annual summer dinner dance June 8 at the Norwood Hills Country Club, St. Louis, Mo. Festivities will start at noon with golf and swimming to be followed in the evening with dining and dancing to the music of Jack Field.

ODM Key Post to P&G Man

James H. Taylor of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed assistant director for manpower of the Office of Defense Mobilization. He will succeed Thomas R. Reid, who has returned to Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich.

Trade Briefs

Foxboro Company, Foxboro, Mass., has elected W. W. Fremoyer vice-president.

Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., has named Bob Finney research representative in charge of field testing.

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FDA Issues Its Seizures Report for Month of April

Sixty-nine shipments of foods were removed from consumer channels by seizure during April, according to the monthly report released May 27 by the Food and Drug Administration. Of these sixty-two actions covering nearly 700,000 pounds involved products unfit for consumption, and seven were to protect purchasers from foods inferior to label claims. Also seized were thirteen drugs and devices—eleven misbranded with misleading curative claims, one deficient in active ingredients, and one failing to bear adequate directions for safe use.

In one food seizure US marshals detained a shipment of Parmesan cheese containing toxic amounts of lead. The lead came from boiled linseed oil rubbed on the rind of the cheese to prevent drying while the cheese was aging, according to FDA. Cheese manufacturers customarily use vegetable oil for this purpose. Since boiled linseed oil is not intended for food use, it ordinarily is not purified to remove contaminants such as lead.

Seizures were also made in a Philadelphia warehouse and food store of 300,000 cans of food salvaged from a warehouse fire in 1951. The goods were damaged by pin holes and rust which resulted in spoilage of the contents, according to FDA. They were being sold to the public "as is," with many of the labels so obliterated that contents were unidentifiable.

Vick Unit Post to Sloane

Charles O'C. Sloane, jr., has joined the international division of Vick Chemical Company, and will be in charge of European advertising for all Vicks products. Prior to joining Vick, Sloane was an account executive with Wesley Associates for eight years.

Glass Container Shipments: March

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during March were 7,438,000, compared with 4,941,000 in February, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,611,000 in March, compared with 1,085,000 in February; chemical, 905,000 in March, compared with 763,000 in February, and toiletries, 214,000 in March, compared with 175,000 in February.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during March were 4,485,000, compared with 3,514,000 in February. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 504,000 in March, compared with 413,000 in February; chemicals, 191,000 in March, compared with 167,000 in February, and toiletries, 214,000 in March, compared with 175,000 in February.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate improvement in demand was reported for textile and leather chemicals last week. While most business was restricted for prompt needs, buyers were taking larger quantities. Inquiry for forward requirements continued slow. Prices ruled steady and were higher for egg yolk, advancing 4 cents per pound, while egg albumin was unchanged and held at the recent sharp decline. The only decline occurred in sago flour for spot and later delivery.

Potato starch remained firm in Maine and Idaho. Grinders in Maine withdrew from the market and quotations were entirely nominal. Shipments from Idaho were light and well held at prevailing prices. Trading in tapioca flour was restricted to spot delivery. Interest in replacements of new crop flour from Brazil was slow. Offers for shipment were also light, with buyers and sellers marking time.

Exports of hides in March declined to 263,000 pieces, compared with 458,971 pieces in February, according to Tanners Council. The decline in March totals has not taken the industry by surprise, since the January and February export totals, reflected bookings made at the end of 1953. Cattle hide exports of the first quarter of 1954 showed a marked increase to 1,093,000 pieces, against 420,000 pieces during the same period last year.

Revised figures released by Tanners Council indicated cattle hide leather production in 1954 at 24,070,000 hides; all calf and whole kip skins, 9,958,000; all goat and kid skins, 32,154,000 and sheep and lamb, 28,264,000.

The department of Agriculture has announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will make price support loans on 1954-crop upland cotton available to eligible producers in the early harvesting areas prior to August 1, 1954, at 31¼ cents per pound, basis middling ⅞-inch cotton at average location. Premiums and discounts have been determined on the basis of market differences for the various grades and staples in a manner similar to that used in previous years. Loans will be available from banks and other agencies that have entered into agreements with CCC and direct from CCC through April 30, 1955, and will mature July 31, 1955, or earlier upon demand.

Chemicals

Bichromates — This market was unchanged and steady. Demand was moderate for spot delivery, with withdrawals against current moving in steady volume. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in March totaled 8,525 tons, against 7,810 tons in February and 8,034 tons during March, 1953. Stocks at plants amounted to 6,315 tons, March 31 and 5,599 tons, February 28.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was fair, though spotty. Consumers confined demand for prompt needs. Prices were well held at former levels. Production in March amounted to 2,051 tons, compared with 1,753 tons, in February and 2,038 tons, March last year. Stocks at plants totaled 1,084 tons, March 31, against 1,185 tons, February 28.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Buying interest was more active. Users took larger lots for prompt requirements. Stocks were ample and held at 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin — Steady demand was noted for moderate-sized quantities. All grades were well held at current levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers stepped up demand for prompt delivery. Market remained quotably unchanged. Visible corn supply showed further reductions, declining 1,306,000 bushels to 16,997,000 bushels for the week ended May 21, compared with 20,818,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Pearl was unchanged at $7.14 per 100 pounds, carlots, New York delivery, and powder $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 29, 1953
95.63	95.64	95.24	101.18

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Egg Albumin—Market was unchanged and fairly steady at recent price reductions. Trading was fair, chiefly for immediate needs. Flake was quoted at $1.55 to $1.57 per pound, and powder, $1.59 to $1.61 per pound, according to quantity. Technical was quotably unchanged at 85c. to 87c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market was stronger, advancing 4c. per pound. Stocks on spot were raised to $1.12 to $1.14 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Offers from grinders in Maine were nil and the market was strong and entirely nominal. Consuming inquiry also was quiet, with both sellers and buyers marking time. Offers from Idaho also were light and maintained at 6.3c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with 50c. allowance for delivery to eastern points. On spot, stocks were steadier, ranging from 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Spot market was easier with the lower cost of replacements. Prompt shipment was quoted at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock. On spot, raw flour was lower at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, and refined at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business was reported light and spotty. Inquiry for new crop Brazilian flour was light and the primary market was nominal in the absence of trading. Prompt shipment was nominal at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, carlots exdock. Stocks of Brazilian on spot were maintained at 13c. to 14½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Top grade of Siamese on spot was unchanged at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, and replacements at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Lower grades were ½c. to 1c. lower. Javanese flour, AAA was nominal at 7¼c. to 7½c. and AA at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Tanning Materials

France has opened additional quotas of 450 metric tons of calfskins and 200 metric tons of raw horsehides for export to the United States. Quotas were opened for like amounts earlier in the year. No change is made in licensing procedure.

Chestnut Extract—Market was quotably unchanged and steady. Demand was reported fair, chiefly for actual needs. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots, powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Shipments were well held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Buying interest was fair.

Mangrove Bark—Business was spotty, restricted to nearby shipment. African bark was quoted at $69 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, and Colombian, $58 to $59 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Primary markets were quotably unchanged. Trading lacked snap. Assorted JI's were quoted at $47 to $48 per ton exdock; crushed JI's $62 to $63, and ordinary $43 to $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7½c. per pound, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market remained steady. Trading was limited to prompt shipment. Prices were without change. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. and clarified 12 3/16c. per pound, ex-dock, plus duty.

Valonia—Offers for shipment were held at former levels. Buying interest was slow. Beards were quoted at $65 per ton, exdock, and cups, $49 to $50 per ton, same basis. Extract ranged from 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, as to quality.

Wattle—Moderate demand was reported for prompt shipment. Market was unchanged and fairly steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, and merchantable, $94 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts 60 percent tannin, were offered at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Protective Coatings Materials

Imported materials showed strength last week, as three grades of copal gum showed substantial per pound gains. Orange grades of shellac were very scarce on spot in this country, due to lateness of deliveries. Bleached grades were unchanged but firm in the face of an unseasonally strong market in Calcutta. The Argentine casein market continued to display strength as producers there reported depletion of stocks and suppliers here were unwilling to offer material. Consumers in this country were in large part on the side lines as they had bought earlier at more attractive prices.

Sales of prime pigments showed marked improvement in general over the week, with some producers reporting March as having been a very good month. Earth colors were moving out in larger volumes than previously, and a similar situation applied to synthetic iron oxides. White leads began to sell in volume after spring rains had delayed exterior painting to some extent. Overall demand from the printing ink industry held steady. Titanium dioxide was a consistent mover. Zinc pigments were also reported selling well, with zinc dust increased following a rise in the slab zinc market.

Several synthetic resins were under heavy competition on the market, due primarily to the large number of makers now in the field. Alkyds in particular were subject to pressure. Industrial sales were thought to be off somewhat from high levels established last month. It was said that the automobile industry had cut down on consumption of resins for baked-on finishes.

Reports of shading on dioctyl and diiso-octyl phthalates continued to persist in the trade last week, although the market appeared slightly more settled than the week before. Alcohol price differentials were said to be the main force behind downward pressure. Dibutyl phthalate was better off marketwise. Tricresyl phosphate business was said to be somewhat off the pace set during April, as interest from the floor coverings industry sharply diminished, and gasoline additive sales were unresponsive.

There was no change in the market picture for fillers and inerts. Prices held steady. Producers noted no particular trends in sales patterns, other than that consumption was fairly steady. Soluble dried blood was advancing owing to the increased cost of bloodmeal. Driers and flatters were without notable feature, as prices held unchanged.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black, as reported by the Bureau of Mines:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
April, 1954	88.198	31.802	120.000
March, 1954	90.391	33.063	123.454
April, 1953	98.803	39.587	138.390

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
April, 1954	93.874	36.184	130.058
March, 1954	91.011	33.612	124.623
April, 1953	105.440	38.478	143.918

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
April, 1954	157.644	226.895	384.539
March, 1954	163.320	231.277	394.597
April, 1953	110.521	242.943	353.464

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
April, 1954	*	*	*
March, 1954	15.126	13.629	28.755
April, 1953	12.332	14.767	27.099

* Not available.

Chrome Colors—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, show tonnage production of CP chrome pigments:—

Pigment—	Mar.	*Feb.	Mar. '53
Chrome green	337	423	584
Oxide green	466	239	806
Yellow and orange	3,113	1,977	2,513
Orange, molybdate	406	345	329
Zinc Chromate	772	464	740
Totals	4,294	3,508	4,977

* Revised.

Earth Colors—Business was good, according to most sources. Larger volumes were ordered than previously. Prices were steady.

Iron Blues—Listings held without alteration. Consumers in the paint trade displayed active interest in order to cover needs for the summer paint season. The printing ink industry called for sizable amounts of the dry colors in general, with demand in that quarter judged about steady after a flurry of activity earlier.

Lead Pigments—The pig lead market was quiet and showed no significant change. This situation was reflected in the steadiness of prices for all lead pigments. White leads sold in increased volumes last week as the paint trade was active in the market. Red lead demand was fair. Orange mineral shipments were restricted to immediate needs.

Titanium Dioxide—Sales continued to improve, as most manufacturers reported a good number of transactions. Supplies were available for prompt shipment. Prices of long standing were unchanged.

Zinc Pigments—The slab zinc market reacted to governmental moves last week, and prices rose ¼c. per pound for prime western metal. Correspondingly, zinc dust rose ¼c. per pound, offered at 13¾c. per pound, carlots, and 14¾c. per pound, less carlots. Oxides were without change. Sales were said to be off from last month's high levels. However, present trends were not unsatisfactory to producers. Inquiry from the rubber industry continued to hold up very well, and to many it looked as if the paint trade delayed possibly by spring rains, was becoming more active in the market.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The market continued to be a scene of heavy competition last week, due to the great number of producers. Prices were about steady, although there were some indications of shading. Pressure continued to be exerted by the currently strong market for raw materials, particularly soybeans. It was generally agreed that consuming demand was active, with the general tendency toward buying in terms of prompt shipment for immediate needs.

Maleics—Industrial demand was judged off from the March-April period. The decrease was thought partly due to declines in production of automobiles and appliances requiring baked-on finishes. However, most sources felt that present inquiry was steady, with consumers maintaining good interest for actual needs. Prices held relatively steady, with some reports of competitive conditions.

Melamines—Resins for bonding and adhesive purposes moved well last week, as the furniture industry maintained good demand. Industrial finishes inquiry was steady, and somewhat off the pace set in late March and April. Prices were unchanged with stocks plentiful.

Phenolics—Demand for varnish resins remained active. Industrial end uses required sizable amounts as well. Prices held without change. Stocks were readily available to fill customer needs.

Urea-Formaldehydes—The plywood industry steadily consumed material for bonding purposes. Prices were unchanged. Stocks were ample.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—The market was considered slightly on the soft side by most sources last week, although it was pointed out that the situation was better for this material than for dioctyl or di-iso-octyl phthalates. Prices held steady and unchanged. There were no reports of shading. Supplies were rather lengthy.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate — Although list prices held steady last week, there were continued indications of sellers offering material at well below the current market. Downward pressure remained due to differences in prices of iso-octyl and 2-ethyl-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, soluble, ½c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Manila, soft, MA, 2c. per lb.
Philippine, pale, sorts, 2c. per lb.
Pontianak, nubs, 2c. per lb.
Zinc dust, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 29, 1953
96.60	96.59	96.53	89.85

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

hexyl alcohols. There was some tendency among producers to feel that the market would soon iron itself out without further adjustments in prices.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Business was on the slow side last week. Listings held steady. There was persistent talk in the trade concerning shading of prices for large lot deliveries. This condition partly reflected the unsteady undertone in the DIOP market. Opinions varied widely as to a solution for present pricing problems. Some felt that DOP should be increased in order to offset alcohol differentials, while others speculated that the market should swing the other way, with DOP staying the same.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Interest in material as a floor-covering plasticizer was decidedly off this month compared to April. It was said by one source that floor coverings markets were fairly well bought up at his time. Interest in material as a gasoline additive was also judged somewhat off from previous levels. Prices held unrevised. Stocks were plentiful.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Soft MA advanced 2c. per pound, spot, the new price being 17c. to 19c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Philippine pale sorts were advanced 2c. to 18c. to 20c. per pound, same basis. Pontianak nubs were also advanced 2c., offered last week at 34c. to 36c. per pound, same basis. The market continued very firm, both abroad and on spot in this country.

Dammar Gum—Market was firm and unchanged last week. Supplies were judged not too plentiful either on spot or at primary sources. Replacement was higher in some instances. Consuming demand in this country was active, mainly for immediate requirements.

Shellac—The Calcutta market continued very strong, easing somewhat by midweek. Orange grades in this country were relatively scarce on spot, with prices firm, unchanged, and nominal. Bleached grades continued without change. It was felt that present consumption was not too strong here, but that if buyers came into the market in any strength, prices would reflect such activity. Opinions varied concerning the present effect on the market of the hostilities in Indo China. Some sources felt that there had been little or no effect on the shellac market, while others felt that they had detected some influence.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—The tone of consuming markets appeared weaker than last year, due

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SPECIFICATIONS: (Resublimed). COLOR, white; SUBLIMATION min. 99% granular or lump, 98½% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE, none; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.01% (Sublimed). COLOR, light yellow to gray; SUBLIMATION min. 96% granular or lump, 97.5% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE max. 1.0%; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.05%.
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in part to the withdrawal of the government as an active participator in many instances. However, most sources felt that current trends were not unfavorable to the industry. Prices held firm and unaltered, with higher grades in particular commanding strength.

Calcium Carbonate—Paint trade demand for this material as a filler appeared off somewhat from last year. However, it was noted that consumers were buying in a hand to mouth fashion, and had just recently shown increased interest toward filling needs for the summer paint season. Other sources pointed out that unfavorable weather conditions in many areas had delayed the start of the painting period.

Clay—Prices of long standing continued without change over the week. There was no noteworthy increase or decrease in demand. Production was maintained at a balance with inquiry.

Fuller's Earth—The market was about unchanged. Prices remained the same. Demand was moderate, chiefly for immediate needs.

Miscellaneous Materials

Blood, Dried, Soluble—Selling prices were increased to 17c. to 19c. per pound, bags, carlots, as to quality, and 18c. to 25c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. The increase was necessitated by higher raw material costs brought about by increased demand for bloodmeal.

Casein—Sizable quantities of Argentine material were in the hands of resellers, who were reacting to claims of stock shortages made by producers. Market was nominal at 22c. per pound, duty paid, spot, with shipment quotations running at the same price. Demand for domestic material was not strong, but sufficient enough to keep prices firm and unchanged. Consuming mills in this country were not too active in the present market, having bought earlier at lower prices. New Zealand material was offered at from 24c. to 25c. per pound, spot, reflecting the strength of the Argentine market.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	$7.50	...	...	$7.50	$7.60
M	...	$7.495§		...	7.60
N	7.52	...	$7.50	...	7.67
WG	...	7.66	...	...	7.66
WW	7.74	7.745§	7.74	...	7.75
Bags—					
G	7.31	...	...	...	...
H	7.31	...	...	...	...
I	7.355§	...	...	...	...
K	7.355§	...	7.37	...	...
M	7.40	7.42	7.35	...	...
N	...	...	...	7.39§	7.40
WG	...	...	...	7.58	...
WW	...	...	7.60	7.68§	...

Tankcars (for week ended May 21)— WW $7.37, WG or better $7.20, N $7.16§, K $7.18, 835*.

Sales, USDA
2,005* 1,525* 736* 351* 843*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW $8.75, WG $8.65, N $8.60, B through M $8.45

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.52	.52	.52	.52
Sales	...	14,000¶†	8,000¶†	6,000¶†	8,000¶†

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Minn. Mining Post to Shea

Kenneth J. Shea has been elected vice-president of sales for the international division of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Shea's new responsibilities include general sales administration of all foreign subsidiaries, European export sales and supervision of all international product sales managers.

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Plasticizers Production Increased During 1953

Production of all plasticizers in 1953 amounted to 293,000,000 pounds, a moderate increase over the quantity turned out in 1952, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales in 1953 totaled 235,000,000 pounds, valued at $83,000,000.

Output of cyclic plasticizers in 1953 totaled 224,000,000 pounds compared with 194,000,000 pounds in 1952. Sales in 1953 were 180,000,000 pounds, valued at $60,000,000, compared with 145,000,000 pounds, valued at $51,000,000, in the previous year. The cyclic plasticizers consist principally of esters of phosphoric acid and phthalic anhydride.

Production of acylic plasticizers in 1953 amounted to 69,000,000 pounds. Sales in 1953 were 55,000,000 pounds, valued at $23,000,000. The acyclic group of plasticizers consists principally of esters of adipic, oleic, phosphoric, sebacic and stearic acids.

N. E. Paint Technicians Pick Kelfer as President

New England Paint and Varnish Production Club has elected Harry Kelfer of Sterling Paint & Varnish Company, Malden, Mass., president of the organization for the coming year. Elected to serve with Mr. Kelfer for the 1954-55 term were:—

Vice-president, A. R. Lukens of Landen Putty Works, Newton, Mass.; secretary, Howard Jerome of E. & F. King & Co., Norwood, Mass.; treasurer, W. R. Holmes of Carpenter-Morton Company, Everett, Mass., and council representative, Mr. Kelfer.

Carbide Expands in W. Va.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has stepped up production of "Flexol Plasticizer TOF" (tri-2-ethylhexyl phosphate) at its South Charleston, W. Va., plant. The increased quantities of the plasticizer stem from a newly completed production unit at the plant. "TOF" has been used as a plasticizer in many vinyl and rubber products, according to Carbide.

Cleveland Paint Club Golfs Thurs.

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its second golf outing of the season June 3 at the Chagrin Valley Country Club, Miles, Ohio. Tee-off time is 12 noon, with a roast beef dinner scheduled for 7:30 p.m.

Trade Briefs

Fred'k A. Stresen-Reuter, Inc., Chicago, has added R. Norman Haugen to its sales staff.

Armour & Co., Chicago, has issued an eight-page booklet describing "Neo-Fat 18-54" double-pressed type stearic acid.

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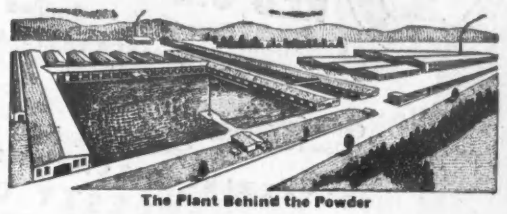
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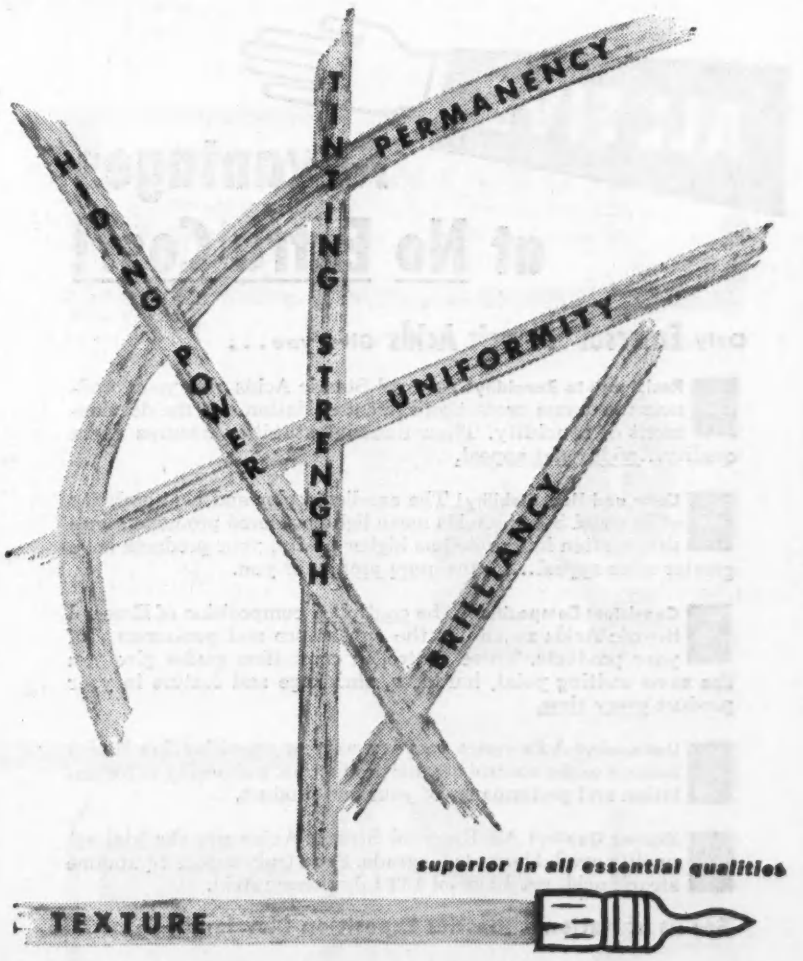

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in oils and fats last week continued spotty. Cottonseed oil was higher, corn and soybean were steady, while peanut was slightly lower. Crude soybean oil was in good demand for June delivery. Lard was irregular, cash declined sharply while loose was higher.

Crude coconut oil was easy and some business was reported at a fractional decline. Copra was unchanged and nominal.

Increased offers of low grade olive oil has unsettled this market, and available at 5 cents per gallon below good quality grades. Prices for the latter were well held at former levels, despite slow business and heavy arrivals from producing centers.

Trend of tallow and greases continued downward and additional fractional declines took place for all grades. Soapmakers were practically out of the market and export interest also lagged, resulting in selling pressure.

Soybean meal was irregular and lower with beans. Peanut meal dropped sharply, with cottonseed and linseed meals also lower.

Linseed oil was firmer, advancing slightly, due to the drop in linseed meal and the strength and scarcity of cash flaxseed. Trading in linseed oil continued restricted to fill-needs, though withdrawals of oil against standing contracts showed material gains. Tung oil was quiet and quotably unchanged, with intimations that tankcars could have been shaded slightly on firm bids. Oiticica was quiet, but remained steady at the recent advance. Demand for refined fish oil was restricted to small lots. Prices were unchanged, but carlot business could have shaded asking prices. Crude menhaden oil was quiet for domestic and export account. Exporters were bidding fractionally below producers prices, which were not accepted.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 5c. per lb.
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 1/5c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¾c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $3 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $10 per ton.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 29, 1953
107.43	112.77	123.44	93.70

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was light and confined to actual needs. All grades were maintained at former levels. Brazilian castor oil remained steady at 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. New York for prompt delivery. The Indian government announced that established castor oil shippers will be granted export allotments for the quarter ending July 31 equal to 25 percent of their total 1953 shipments, compared to 33⅓ percent for the quarter ending April 30.

Coconut—Market was easy and off fractionally. Crude oil was quoted at 13c. per pound, tankcars, spot, Pacific coast; 13c. first half June; 12¾c. second half June and 12¼c., July. At New York, spot tankcars were held at 14c., spot and straight June at 13¾c.

Corn—Crude was irregular, but closed steadier, selling at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was offered at 17⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—While trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week was light, the market remained steady, reflecting stronger crude oil, which advanced fractionally. Trading in futures was mixed, lacking new feature. Refined oil consumption report for April had little effect on the market and totaled 3,407 tankcars, against 3,470 in March and 1,497 during April last year. Consumption during nine months ending April amounted to 21,441 tankcars, compared with 14,204 for the same period a year ago. Visible supply was estimated at 25,432 tankcars, at the end of April, against 19,524 for April last year.

Crude cottonseed oil was higher, with sales reported at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley and 14⅛c. Texas. The southeast was nominal at 14⅝c. to 14¾c.

A revised table of cottonseed linters premiums and discounts was announced by the Department of Agriculture, in connection with the mandatory use of a linters factor in determining the grade of cottonseed sold or offered for crushing purposes. The revised table supersedes that issued by the department on March 31, and will become effective June 1. Since August, 1952, the use of a linters factor in determining grades of cottonseed has been optional.

Margarine production in April was indicated at 118,586,000 pounds by the Census Bureau setting an all time high for that month. Output in April last year was 93,279,000 pounds. Production during the first fours months of 1954 amounted to 491,325,000 pounds, nearly 49,000,000 pounds larger than for the same period last year. Total margarine output in 1953 was a record 1,292,000,000 pounds.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 28 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	76	16.45	16.30	16.34S
September	32	15.05	14.86	15.00@15.05
October	4	14.67	14.60	14.67@14.72
December 1955	20	14.70	14.53	14.59@14.65
March	21	14.70	14.54	14.64@14.70
May	1	14.62	14.62	14.63@14.70

Total sales, 154 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, Memphis. Crude soybean oil steady at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur. Cottonseed meal quoted at $64 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls, $6 per ton, bulk and $10 sacked, Memphis. Demand light.

Linseed—Further weakness in linseed meal, which broke the market sharply, coupled with the firmness of cash flaxseed, strengthened the oil market and quotations were lifted ½c. per pound. Raw oil was higher at 14.5c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and 15.75c. tankcars, New York delivery. Trading lacked snap as consumers limited purchases to fill-in needs. Deliveries against former contracts continued to move in good volume.

Minneapolis.—Although crushers reported slightly better inquiry for linseed oil, buyers remained cautious the past week. Only routine sales were made to plug up a few holes where balances were low. Raw oil, bulk, tankcars, was quoted steady at 14.5c. a pound, Minneapolis; warehouse basing price 14.8c. It was difficult to peg the crusher asking price on oil for delivery during July-August because of such great variance. Oil for September for-

Cottonseed Crush: April

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during April and March, 1954, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	28,265	50,278
Crushed or used	469,833	597,564
Stocks at mills	890,521	1,332,089

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	161,955,000	200,632,000
Stocks at mills	58,138,000	91,820,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	178,107,000	197,063,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]1,140,315,000	1,166,643,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	219,851	278,124
Stocks at mills	177,739	167,313

Hulls

Produced	106,964	132,752
Stocks at mills	112,223	94,588

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]149,749	183,966
Stocks at mills	[3]226,187	226,576

[1] CCC owned 996,891,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil as of April 30, 1954.

[2] Includes 36,256 bales first cut, 107,212 bales second cut, and 6,281 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: total, 610.0; first cut, 598.7; second cut, 616.0; and mill run, 572.8 pounds.

[3] Includes 121,990 bales first cut, 92,346 bales second cut, and 11,851 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ward was quoted around 12.5c. a pound, bulk, Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	7,380,000	4,140,000
Since Sept. 1	231,240,000	253,590,000

Flaxseed—Market was firm and higher for cash flaxseed.

Minneapolis.—There was a heavy run of flaxseed the past week, which reflected receipt of government-owned stocks coming to terminal positions. A fortnight back, CCC offered to sell flaxseed in country elevators at county loan prices. Thus, country elevator operators were selling supplies of old flaxseed and loading them out (to crushers that bought them) in preparation for the new crop. In all, a total of 335 cars of flaxseed arrived at Minneapolis last week, compared to 143 cars the previous week and 111 cars in the same week last year. No. 1 cash flaxseed sold in a range of $3.95 to $4 a bushel at the Minneapolis market during the week. Sales were light in the spot cash market, totaling 5 cars and around 2,000 bushels in small lots out of store.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	680,750	221,000	42,000	35,700
Since Sept. 1	16,814,900	12,865,500	3,267,150	2,744,150

Oiticica—Market remained steady at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were well held at 18½ c. to 19c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Business was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Stocks were ample and quoted at $2.20 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, as to quantity. Poor quality oil was available at 5c. less. Arrivals totaled 6,340 drums at New York last week, for delivery against former contracts.

Palm—Trading was slow. Clarified oil was unchanged at 12.4c. per pound, drums, and 11.4c., tankcars.

Peanut—Market was easier. Light sales of crude were reported at 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was inactive and lower at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. The government accepted bids for peanuts to produce about 12 tankcars of oil last week.

Rapeseed—Refined was unchanged and steady at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean — Market remained steady. Trading was good for June delivery. Crude was sold 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, May-June delivery. Sales also took place at 13¾c. for June, July, August and 11⅜c. October-December. Refined salad was maintained at 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Crude soybean oil consumption in April totaled 3,221 tankcars, compared with 3,509 in March and 3,494, April last year. Total consumed in the seven months ending with April amounted to 24,729 tankcars, against 24,981 during the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 9,509 tankcars at the end of April, against 10,056 a year ago.

Tung—Buying interest slackened and the market developed an easier tone. Tankcars were generally offered at 22½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, but could have been shaded slightly. Drums were without change, ranging from 24c. to 24½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 28 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	26	14.00	13.70	13.90@13.95
September	85	12.72	12.49	12.65@12.70
October	44	11.75	11.35	11.75@11.78
December	9	11.30	11.10	11.21@11.26
1955 March	1	11.10	11.10	11.18@11.25

Total sales, 165 contracts.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Trading was reported quiet. Shipments were steady and held at $110 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	6,965,400	404,000
Previous week	945,000	...
Corresponding week, 1953	1,750,500	3,978,000
Total this year	42,472,400	11,908,000
Corresponding period, 1953	55,054,800	69,347,750

Cocoa Butter—High cost of beans has further stiffened butter. Market was nominal at $1.25 per pound. Demand was slow.

Copra—Market was quiet and nominal

Soybean Crush: April

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during April and March, 1954, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts	246,839	438,024
Crushed	529,473	577,567
Stocks at mills	1,286,267	1,568,901

Refined Oil

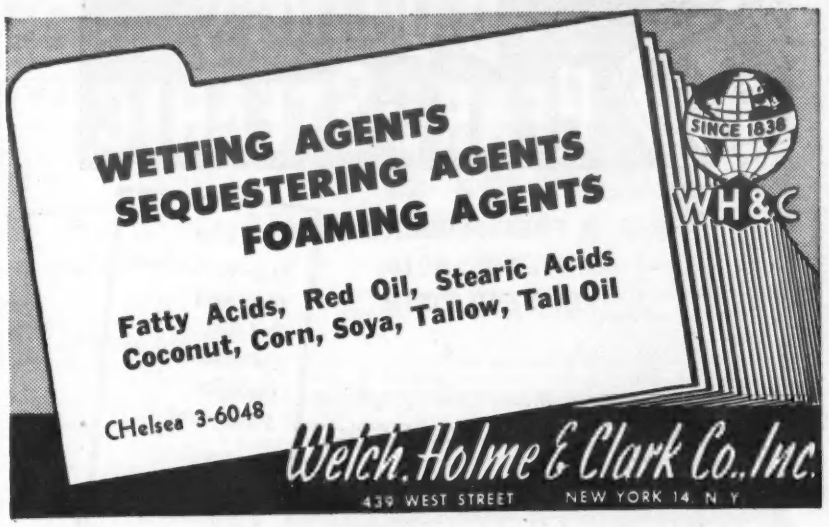
	Pounds	
Produced	180,911,000	188,570,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	98,418,000	98,466,000

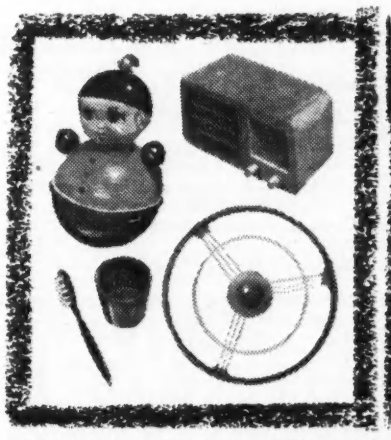
Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	194,526,000	213,372,000
Stocks at mills	46,743,000	38,180,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	420,667	456,660
Stocks at mills	182,233	170,729





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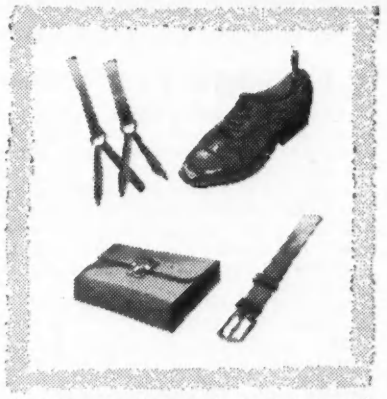

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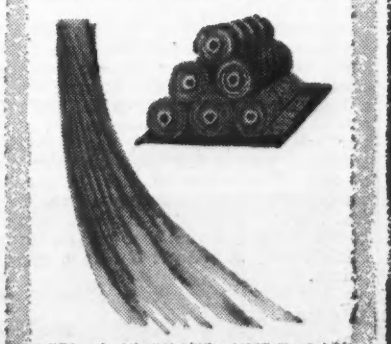

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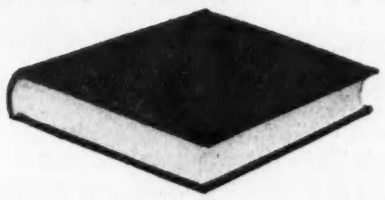

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Fats and Greases

Greases—Quiet demand further weakened the market. Quotations were off ¼c. per pound. Offerings were more liberal. Soapers showed little interest at the lower levels. Export business also was dull and featureless. Yellow grease was quoted at 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 6⅛c. and brown, 4⅞c., same basis. Choice white, not all hog was merely nominal at 9⅛c. and all hog was quoted at 9¾c., same basis.

Lard—Market was irregular. Loose was higher while cash lard dropped to 18¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was quiet. Market was nominal at 19⅝c. per pound, drums. Oleo stearine was scarce and advanced to 15¼c. per pound, barrels.

Tallow—Market scored further declines due to quiet demand. Prices were reduced ¼c. per pound. Domestic buying was light and export business continued slow. Soapers were reported out of the market. Fancy bleachable was quoted at 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and sold thereat; extra, 6⅞c.; special, 6⅝c. and No. 1, 6½c. Edible was lower and nominal at 13c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest continued slow. Offers of tanked Newfoundland oil were held at 9⅝c. per pound, drums, exdock, with recent sales booked at ¼c. less on firm bids. Spot stocks were quoted at 10½c. per pound, drums. Demand was inactive.

Refined—Business continued confined to small lots for actual needs. Light pressed oil in tankcars was quoted at 11c. per pound, which could be shaded. Crude menhaden oil was quiet and offered at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic coast and 7¼c. Gulf ports. Export interest was reported fair at ¼c. less, while domestic buyers were out of the market.

Los Angeles.—Crude tuna offerings continued inactive. Trading confined to small lots. Quotations nominal at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Mackerel landing receipts remained extremely poor in the San Pedro-Long Beach area with approximately 1,400 tons for the season through May 25 compared to 10,400 tons for the same period last season.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market was unsettled due to lower soybean meal. Number of mills throughout the southeast have only enough cottonseed meal to take care of local demand, thus there is no heavy selling pressure on the market. Forty-one percent meal was quoted at $64 per ton sacked Memphis; $78, Georgia; $75, Carolina points for immediate-May and June shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market remained easy. Trading still inactive.

Minneapolis.—The undertone of the linseed meal market ruled easy as demand remained slack and offerings increased because of the sudden pickup in crushing operations (now that crushers have bought some CCC flax). Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was being sold around $70 to $71 a ton, bulk, in carlots, Minneapolis, for nearby delivery, with larger sales being able to get $69. Little business was being done, however. This same type of meal was quoted around $67 to $67.50 a ton, bulk, for June delivery. There was confusion as to quotations on meal for delivery during July-August-September—but from all indications, trade observers said they would be sharply lower. One observer figured meal may drop another $10 a ton, after having sagged this much in two weeks.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	11,580,000	7,260,000
Since Sept. 1	520,930,000	439,660,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Last week the government offered peanuts for sale to produce approximately 700 tons of meal. Market was weaker with forty-five percent of old process was offered at $80 per ton sacked, Georgia mills and solvent $78 f.o.b. South Alabama points for immediate shipment. Supply very limited, but ample considering the demand.

Soybean Meal—This market has been declining very fast, but there are definite signs that the major decline has been checked. Forty-four percent meal reached a high of approximately $105, bulk, Decatur, recently. Meal was quoted at $81 per ton, bulk, Decatur, for immediate shipment with a few previous sales made at $80. Production of meal in the Mississippi Valley area continued on a limited scale, but supplies seem ample to take care of the demand in that section. Prices held fairly steady at $90 per ton f.o.b. shipping points.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was light and spotty. Market remained steady with the firmness of crude grades. African crude was maintained at 54c. to 56c. per pound, prompt delivery as to seller. Refined grades were unchanged and steady.

Carnauba—Business continued spotty and for actual needs. All grades remained steady and unchanged.

Japan—Spot stocks continued scarce and were well held at 40c. to 42c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

Ouricury—Stocks on spot were scanty. Prices were strong at 98c. to $1 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

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CAPROATE CAPRATE MYRISTATE ELDO 18* COCONATE CAPRYLATE LAURATE PALMITATE

For samples and specifications, write Dept. R

Rely on *T.M. Reg.
EL DORADO
SINCE 1892
OIL WORKS
Main Office:
P.O. Box 599, Oakland 4, Calif.
Plants: Bayonne, N. J., Oakland, Calif.

In BUYING Used Machinery, It's the SELLER Who Counts

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE FROM 37-YEAR-OLD "CONSOLIDATED"

NOTE THESE VALUES

1—Buflovak 5'x30' Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer; Dust Collector, Condenser, Pump & Motor.

1—Devine #4 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, six shelves, 40x43.

3—American Tool 60" S/S Centrifugals, Center slung.

1—American Tool 42", suspended type, S/S basket Centrifugal, direct connected 40 HP AC Motor.

1—Bartlett & Snow Jacketed Closed Agitated Kettle, 1800 gal., 10' dia. x 4' deep.

1—Sharples #C27 Super D Hydrator, S/S.

70'—Swenson Walker Continuous Jacketed Crystallizers, 10' section.

1—Buflovak #67 Rapid Circulator, Triple Effect Evaporator, 610 sq. ft. each effect.

1—Sperry iron 24 x 24 plate & frame Filter Press, 24 chambers, 1—½" cake.

1—Shriver, Aluminum, 36 x 36, plate & frame Filter Press, 33 chambers.

1—Shriver iron 24 x 24, jacketed, plate & frame, 38 chambers.

1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. jacketed mixer, Sigma Blades.

WIRE, PHONE, WRITE ARRANGE TO INSPECT

DEFINITE SAVINGS

3—#12 Sweetland Filters, 48 bronze leaves, monel covered, on 3" c.c. Hydraulic Hoist, M.D. Sluicing Device. 642 sq. ft. filtering area. Excellent condition.

1—Read Standard horiz. dbl. ribbon Mixer, center disch., 8'x36" x 42", 2,000#, 480 gal., practically new.

1—S. W. 5'x10' stainless single Drum Dryer, 100#, m.d.

1—#28 Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 20-59"x78" Shelves, complete.

1—Troy 6"x14" high speed 3-roll mill roller bearing m.d. late type.

7—Pebble Mills, 800 gal., 6'x8'; 235 gal., 5'x4'; 125 gal.; 50 gal.; 25 gal.

12—Sperry 18"x18" Iron Filter Presses, 12 chambers.

4—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 2ST, Bantam SH.

1—6'6"x12' Rotary Granulator or Dryer.

3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.

3—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 6'.

3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.

3—B & J Rotary Cutters, #2, #1.

1—Oliver 6'x6' Rotary Filter, acid proof.

1—Sharples C-20 Super D-Hydrator.

1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.

SELL TO "CONSOLIDATED"

YOUR SURPLUS MACHINES —OR ENTIRE PLANTS

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—CASH WAITING

LET US DO YOUR MAJOR REPAIR WORK

A 24-Hour Round-the-Clock Service

Many plants require prompt repairs to keep in production. Consolidated extends its enlarged shop facilities to fill this need.

We recondition thoroughly and promptly HEAVY PROCESSING EQUIPMENT including Banbury Mixers, Baker Perkins Mixers, Rubber Mills, Calendars, Filters, Jacketed Reactors, etc.

We also repair and build Pressure Vessels, Jacketed Kettles, Vulcanizers meeting code requirements.

TUBULAR EQUIPMENT

We have on hand one of the largest stocks of tube sheets, cupro nickel, admiralty and aluminum tubes, plain and finned, enabling us to give you immediate service.
Repairs may be done in our shops or our crews will visit your plant for retubing and repair of Heat Exchangers, Condensers and other types of tubular equipment.

METAL SPRAYING

We are fully equipped to do metal spraying in a broad variety of metals at our plant or on your premises.
Our 37 years of experience in rebuilding and furnishing a broad line of EQUIPMENT to the PROCESS INDUSTRIES is your best assurance of satisfaction. No matter how urgent your requirements, we are ready to serve you.

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60 BLOOMFIELD STREET
Hoboken, New Jersey
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Cable Address: "Equipment" Hoboken, N. J.

EQUIPMENT

for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

18—Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks, 10,000 gal. each.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8".

1—Buflovak chrome Plated Twin Drum Dryer, 24" x 24".

7—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

1—J. P. Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves.

1—Buflovak Type 347 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

2—Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 4,000 gal. each.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 3,000 gal.

1—Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1,500 gal.

3—900 gal. Stainless Steel Type 316 Jacketed Digestors.

1—Combustion Engineers Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gal.

1—Plate Fabricators Steel Jacketed Reactor, 150 gal., 90 psi. ASME.

1—Patterson Kelley 75 gal. Steel Jacketed Reactor, 90 psi.

8—2500 & 4000 gal. Stainless Steel 316 Vertical Tanks.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 150 gal. each.

11—Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks, 4,000 gal. each.

23—600 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles 49" ID x 6' straight side.

2—Tolhurst Solid Curb Stainless Steel Centrifuge, 20" and 26", Perforated Baskets.

2—Shriver 24" x 24" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 22 chambers each.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33-D-17.

1—Gemco Double Cone 8' Blender.

1—Lummus Stainless Steel 360 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger.

1—Swenson-Walker Type 316 Jacketed Crystallizer, 4—10' sections.

1—DeLaval Type 316 Stainless Steel Multi Matic Centrifuge.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Model 43-B Oscillating Granulator.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 **Unionville 2-4900**

ANNOUNCEMENT

In order to better serve our customers in the South and Southwest, we are pleased to announce the opening of our Texas office at 4101 San Jacinto, Houston 4, Texas, telephone Justin 6032.

1—SHARPLES P-14 SUPER-D-CANTER 316 S.S.

1—SHARPLES DH-2 NOZLJECTOR CENTRIFUGE 304 S.S.

1—SHARPLES C-20 SUPER-D-HYDRATOR 316 S.S.

3—SHARPLES P-16 MONEL and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuges.

1—BIRD 48" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, stainless steel perforated basket, motor driven.

1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL with rubber covered imperforate basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.

1—EIMCO 4'x5' ROTARY VACUUM FILTER.

1—#12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 stainless steel covered leaves.

1—#7 SWEETLAND FILTER with 27 leaves.

4—SHRIVER 36" x 36" c.i. Filter Presses P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing type.

3—PFAUDLER 500, 300 and 100 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—2,000 gallon 6'x12' Storage Tank 316 stainless with steam coils.

1—HERSEY 3'x26' stainless steel HOT AIR ROTARY DRYER.

1—F. L. SMIDTH 4'x30' ROTARY KILN, ⅜" shell, welded construction.

1—DEVINE 2'x4' VACUUM DRUM DRYER, 316 S.S.

2—F. J. STOKES ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS, 3'x15' and 30"x8'.

2—LEE 6' x 6' closed S.S. agitated Tanks 50# pressure.

1—LINK BELT 7'5"x26' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER, 316 S.S.

2—LINK BELT steel, 2'7"x10', 3'10"x16' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, S.S.

1—LINK BELT, Monel 2'7"x8' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER.

4—ABBE 6'x10' porcelain lined, jacketed PEBBLE MILLS.

1—JEFFREY 30"x24" Type A, HAMMER MILL with 30 HP motor.

5—MIKRO PULVERIZERS #2DH, #2TH, #1SH, #1SI Bantam.

1—WILLIAMS "SUPER TITAN" 8 Roll Mill.

1—RAYMOND 8 Roll HIGH SIDE MILL.

2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" CONICAL STEEL LINED MILLS.

1—BAKER PERKINS 290 gal. double arm MIXER, 304 S.S.

1—BAKER PERKINS 50 gal., Type JEM, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, 20 HP motor.

2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 50 gal. double arm, JACKETED MIXERS, Sigma Blades.

1—BAKER PERKINS 35 gal. stainless steel, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, Sigma Blades.

4—SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXERS #9 and #00.

2—#42 ROTEX SIFTERS, 40"x84" double deck Screens.

6—STOKES DD2, DDS2, D4, D3, B2 and R Tablet Machines.

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Write, wire or phone us for complete information — Send us your surplus equipment lists today

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT FROM STOCK

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—6000 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—5700 gal. Horiz. T304—NEW.
2—5000 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—3000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—3000 gal. Horiz. T304—Used.
1—2500 gal. Horiz.—Used.
1—2000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
2—1000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
2—1000 gal. Vert. open—Used.
3—1000 gal. Vert. Square—Used.
40—From 15 gal. to 500 gal.
1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 10' H, 275 cu. ft.

JUST PURCHASED

25—Aluminum Shell & Tube Condensers—380, 400 & 600 sq. ft.
1—Traylor 10'6" dia. x 112' long Rotary Kiln, brick lines.
1—Allis Chalmers 6' dia. x 16' long steel lined Contin. Ball Mill.
3—Abbe & Patterson 4'6" dia. x 12' long ceramic lined contin. Pebble Mills.
2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.
1—Sperry 30" C.I. Filter 46 ch.
7—Pfaudler 150 gal. Glass Lined Jktd. Evaporating Dishes.
1—400 gal. St. St. Hopper, 30# pr.
2—Nettco 30 HP agitator drives, 25:1.
2—Mix. Eq. Co. Vertical Turbine Mixers, 33 TC-500 and 33 TC-1000, St. St.
1—Tolhurst Centerslung Centrifugal 36" bronze basket, lead covered curb.
1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St.
1—60 gal. Double Arm Mixer, sigma blades, non-jktd.
1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.
1—700 sq. ft. Shell and Tube Condenser, Bronze and T316 St. St.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. Glass Lined Reactor, Jktd. & Agit.
1—Pfaudler 2 gal. Glass Lined Reactor, jktd. & agit.
2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.
1—Readco 1 Qt. Double Arm Sigma Blade Jktd. Mixer, St. St.
1—Day 10 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer, Sigma Blades, St. St.
2—Mikro Pulverizer, St. St. Bantam and #1—SH.
1—6' D x 8' L Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE CRYSTALLIZING & FILTERING UNIT INSTALLED 1951. WILL SELL AS UNIT OR SEPARATELY.

Swenson Continuous Vacuum Cooling Crystallizer of Rubber Lined Steel and S.S. Construction. Vacuum Cooling Body 3'-6" x 11'-0". Crystallizing Body 5'-0" x 10'-0". W/Piping, Circulating and Vacuum Pumps w/Controls.
Feinc 6'-0" dia. Horiz. Type 304 Stainless Steel Filter w/Vacuum Pump.
Nash H-6 Vacuum Pump.
Direct Heat Rotary Dryer 4' x 30' Stainless Steel Lined.
Shriver 30" Four Eyed, Closed Delivery 18 Chambers C.I. Filter Press—Hydro Closure.
Horiz. Stainless Steel 2100 gal. Storage Tank.
Two 10,000 gal. Steel Mixing Tanks w/Turbo Agitators and Drives.
Kettles, Sifters, Tanks, etc.

INSPECTION BY APPOINTMENT

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

STEIN EQUIP'T OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
5'x15' Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
2—Allbr Nell 4'x9' Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam gas & elect Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers Direct & Indirect Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 9A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. Also Sharples #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Shriver 30"x30" Iron P&F Filter Press.
10 Sperry and Shriver, 12" 18" 24" 30" 36" Iron Filter Presses, also disc types
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
450 gal. closed agit. Steel Kettle.
100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle
Pfaudler 500-gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia., complete.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal closed Jack. Steel Kettles
2300 gal. vert agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles. 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 24"x33" & 30"x36". Jar Mills.
Abbe 25 gal. steel encased Jar Mill.
#1 Raymond Autom Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Williams #3 & 2XX heavy duty Hammer Mills.
Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill.
Ball & Jewell #1 Rotary Cutter.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill. 3 pr high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr High Steel Roller Mill
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U S & Premier 1½ H.P Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x3' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 2½, 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers. ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers. to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Sperry 36" sq. iron Filter Presses.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines. ½ to 4".
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal.
Conveyors & elevators. Scales, etc.

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107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

CHEMICAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

MIXER — Baker Perkins 18-DIM, 300 gallons working, SS 304, double sigma blades, 30 HP motor.

SHARPLES NOZLJECTOR— DH2, SS, 15 HP motor. Used only 4 hrs.

BUFLOVAK DRYER—Single drum, 5'x6', pan feed, pump, doctor blade.

LOUISVILLE DRYER — Steam tube, 6'x35', 27—5" & 27—3" tubes, 90 PSI, feed and discharge hoods, 10 HP.

OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—8'x10, steel drum, wood deck, 35% submergence, agit.

VULCAN EVAPORATOR — 350 sq. ft. long tube, Monel, tubes and tube sheets, steel shell, Entrainment Separator.

BALL MILLS—Paterson & Abbe, 6'x8', unlined.

WRITE FOR CURRENT CATALOG FOR OTHER EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

HEAT & POWER CO., Inc.
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Machinery and Equipment Merchants

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3—500 gal. Pfaudler jacketed reactors.
1—300 gal. stainless steel jacketed vac. kettle.
3—Stainless steel condensers, 14, 53, 106 sq. ft.
2—Mikro pulverizers, #2SP, #1SI.
1—Devine #5A vac. shelf drier, 11 SS shelves.
3—Colton 5½ T tablet presses, 3" maximum dia.
1—100 gal. W & P mixer 50 HP.
1—Stokes 43A SS oscillating granulator.
3—Stokes & Smith G22 filling machines.
1—Shriver 30" iron filter press 4-eye closed delivery.
1—Fletcher 20" suspended SS centrifugal.

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PULVERIZERS — Raymond, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder Liquid Paste
HIGHEST CLASS RECONDITIONING
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JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless Steel and Plain
COLLOID MILLS
LABELERS — Spot, Can Semi-automatic
TABLET PRESSES — Single and Rotary
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ESTABLISHED IN 1880
1051-59 WEST 35TH STREET
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

FOR SALE

Dryer: Steam tube, 14x72", stain. steel.
Scales: Hopper batch type, 500, 1000, 2000#.
Hammer Mills: Williams, Mikro, Prater.
Vac. Drum Dryer: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Pressure Tank 8x40', 125 psi., ASME.
Kettles: st. steel agit., 30 and 150 gal.
Rotary Cutter: Ball & Jewell #1½, 20 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mixer: Simpson 36" intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Dough Mixers: Single and double arm.
Colloid Mills: Premier and Eppenbach.
Vibrators: Syntron model F22, 220 volt.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 32", rubber covered.
Evaporator: 60 sq. ft., type 316 stain. steel.
Vacuum Pumps: Stokes, Nash, Beach-Russ.
Heat Exchanger: Karbate 16.5 sq. ft. in area.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

"Geared to Serve You"

Packomatic Model D carton gluer & sealer.
Day 8 gal. Pony Mixers, MD.
Abbe 96 gal. porcelain lined Pebble Mill.
Shriver 18"x18" Stainless Steel filter press.
Stokes 30"x10' rotary vac. Dryer, M.D.
Fletcher 20" S.S. perf. basket centrifuge.
750 gal. S.S. jktd. & agtd. Reaction Kettle.
Ball & Jewell No. 1 rotary cutter.
Stainless Steel Kettles—5-20-50-100-200 gals.

Please send your list of surplus equipment.

JASPER MACHINERY CO., INC.
1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHelsea 3-9010-9011

GOOD CONDITION

2—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
1—A.N. 4 x 9' Double Drum Dryer.
1—Day #30 Imperial Mixer, stainless steel.
2—Reade 50 & 100 gallon double arm Mixer.

Wolf-Perry Machinery Company
293 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark 5, N. J.
Let us know about your idle equipment.

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x5 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
15—Heat Exchangers (some stainless steel).
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

SPECIAL

2—New RANSOME ROTATING DRUM MIXERS 9' dia. x 11'6".
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

EQUIPONOMICS

BIRD CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGE—36"x50"—S.S. TYPE 304.

AGITATORS-LIGHTNING, 25—1/3 to 3 HP. SS Shafts and Props. XP.
COLLOID MILLS—ALL SS Construction, 3", 6", & 10". With Motors.
FILTER PRESS—SHRIVER, 30"x30", C.I. 24-3" Frames.
KETTLES—GROEN, All SS, 100 PSI Jackets, 2—NEW 50 Gal., 2—60 Gal.
KETTLES—250 Gal. Steel, Jacket 100 PSI, ASME Code. New.
MIXERS—Double Arm Sigma Blades, SS Arms & Trough; 12, 30, 60 & 200 Gal. Jacketed 100 PSI.
TANKS—SS 304, 316 & 347; 35, 300, 1,000 & 3,000 Gal.
W. P. 100 gal. MIXER, jacketed, Sigma blades.
HEAT EXCHANGERS—Steel, copper, and S.S. up to 400 sq. ft.
LEAD LINED TANKS—400 gal., 1500 gal., closed.
RUBBER LINED TANKS—125 gal. to 500 gal.
MILL, LEIMAN—3 roll ink, 16"x40".
MIXER—Dry Powder 600#, S.S., 3 H.P.
Fabricators of New Stainless Steel Alloy Chemical Equipment ASME Code.

WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT AND COMPLETE PLANTS

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
333 RAHWAY AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.
Elizabeth 4-2722

NEW AND USED PROCESS EQUIPMENT

New Steel & S/S Mixers, Kettles & Tanks, Fabricated to Your Specifications. Engineering Advice Available.

FROM OUR LIST
New Combination Twin & Dbl. Drum Dryers, 37 & 100 sq. ft. capacity.
Rotary Blender, 5'x5', S/S.
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Day #2 Jktd. Mixer, Sigma Arms.
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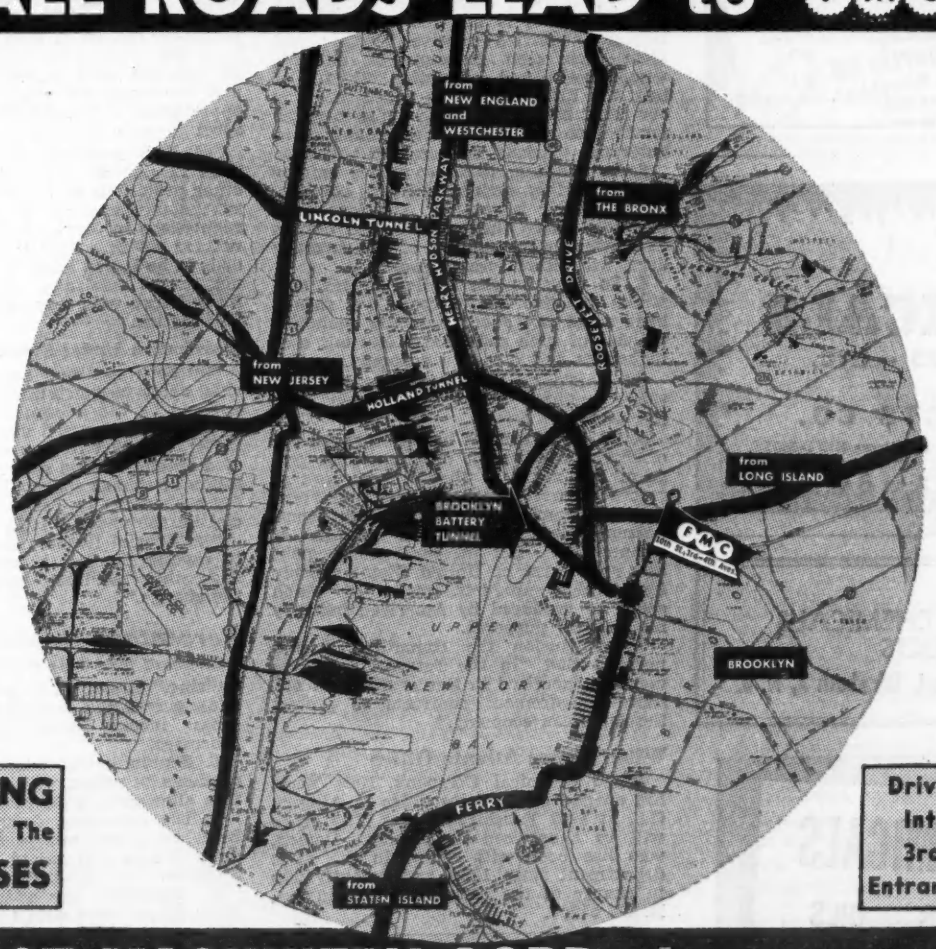

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Copra From Philippines Down 6 Percent in April

Exports of copra from the Philippine Islands during April totaled 48,943 long tons, a decline of 6 percent from the previous month but 10 percent above the volume shipped in April, 1952, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Total shipments during January-April amounted to 201,280 tons or approximately one-third more than the 1,954,199 tons exported in the comparable period of 1953.

The breakdown of the April copra exports by country of destination is as follows:—United States—23,801 tons (Pacific—17,016, Atlantic—3,993, Gulf—2,792); Canada—1,500; Belgium—800; Denmark—800; Germany—3,260; Italy—500; the Netherlands—5,985; Norway—500; Europe, unspecified—6,415; Lebanon—300; Colombia—769; Venezuela—1,223; and South America, unspecified—3,100 tons.

April exports of coconut oil totaled 3,407 tons compared with 5,036 tons in March and 4,234 tons in April, 1953. January-April exports amounted to 16,884 tons against 14,172 tons in 1953. The entire quantity of oil shipped through April came to the United States (Atlantic). On a copra equivalent basis, exports of copra and coconut oil through April totaled 228,080 tons or 29 percent more than the 176,694 tons exported in the corresponding months of 1953.

Cottonseed Oil Available From Dept. of Agriculture

The availability of once-refined cottonseed oil for donation to eligible recipients was announced May 28 by the Department of Agriculture. The oil was acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation through price support programs.

The department explained that the oil being made available is once-refined but is not edible in its present form. After further refining, it may be used as a cooking or salad oil, or processed into shortening, margarine and other vegetable oil products.

All costs for transporting the donated oil from points of storage and for its necessary refining and processing must be paid by the recipient agency. Requests for the oil must be in quantities of not less than a railroad tankcar load of 60,000 pounds or a tank truck load of 15,000 pounds.

Fertilizer Bids Invited By Iranian Government

The Ministry of Agriculture of Iran is soliciting bids from American suppliers for furnishing about 250 metric tons of fertilizers as follows:—100 tons of ammonium sulphate, 20.5 percent nitrogen; 100 tons of phosphate of ammonia, 45 to 52 percent phosphorus and 37 percent nitrogen; and fifty tons of nitrate of ammonia, 20.5 percent nitrogen.

Suppliers are asked to bid on the basis of c.&f., Khorramshahr, Iran, and submit their bids and terms to the Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Teheran. No date for submitting the bids was specified.

Soybean World Outturn

—*Continued from page 7*

haps the most favorable of record. Although the extremely dry conditions at harvesting time caused considerable shattering, losses from this were not so severe as expected earlier.

European Soybean Production

The greater part of the soybeans produced in Europe is grown in the Balkan countries, principally Bulgaria and to a lesser extent in Hungary. Current statistics are not available for production in this area or in the Soviet Union. The latter produced about 6,000,000 bushels of soybeans prewar. Yugoslavia produced 157,000 bushels in 1951, but output in the past two years is believed to have declined sharply. Italy produced 35,000 bushels of soybeans last year compared with 51,000 in 1952. Production in France, not reported, probably amounted to about 50,000 bushels in 1953.

Soybean production in China-Manchuria has been estimated unofficially at 354,000,000 bushels—220,000,000 in China proper and 134,00,000 in Manchuria. These estimates represent increases of 10 and 7 percent, respectively, from the estimated 1952 output. Edible oils reportedly are in short supply in parts of China. However, northbound shipments of beans (mainly from Manchuria) through the Suez Canal in 1953 exceeded those of 1952. Shipments the last three years were as follows:—1951—18,400,000; 1952—7,300,000 million; and 1953—11,800,000.

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Foreign Aid Reappraisal

—Continued from page 3

with us on comparable terms of non-monopoly and non-government subsidy—that is, as free, competitive companies. Too often this is not the case. Many foreign countries receive further aid from their own governments, subsidy-wise, tax-wise and cartel-wise. On top of this, the United States is urged to lower our tariff barriers so as to make it easier for the commodities of these countries to enter our markets in increased volume.

3. In addition, these countries employ various devices, such as exchange controls, to limit their imports of American-made products. Often they use our aid dollars as the means for support of soft-currency deals with other foreign countries.

4. So long as the United States continues to give aid abroad, we should have some say about how the economic policies of such countries affect our own industries and our own economy.

Of particular importance to the fertilizer industry was the following finding:—

5. This government has encouraged the offshore procurement program. That program has merit in that it uses foreign resources more than our own and helps maintain employment in countries where unemployment fosters the growth of communism. But offshore procurement acts as a form of United States subsidy for foreign products, many of which could be produced by American industry for defense purposes.

In conclusion the committee recommended that "in the future great care must be exercised in the awarding of offshore procurement contracts to protect the American economy."

Witco Opens Atlanta Office

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has opened a new sales office in Atlanta, Ga., at 1447 Peachtree street. The office will be supervised by Clement Damen, who has been with Witco in the sales department since 1924, and recently was in charge of the company's Washington, D. C., office.

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Carbide Announces Changes In Industrial Chemicals Div.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has announced three changes in the industrial chemicals sales division.

M. W. Duncan, a technical representative, has been assigned to Denver, Colo., where he will be responsible for the sale of organic chemicals in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. J. R. Reter, also a technical representative, has been sent o Grand Rapids, Mich., where he will be responsible for sales in western Michigan. M. R. Brannen has been appointed a technical representative and has been assigned to the company's district sales office in St. Louis, Mo.

Biologicals Regulations

—Continued from page 3

only in accordance with the requirements of such state or other jurisdiction.

"(6) The licensee shall request the handlers to whom he distributes the product to (i) keep complete records showing the name and address of each purchaser of the product and the name, serial number and quantity of the product sold to such purchaser; (ii) furnish to each veterinarian, animal owner, or other person using the product, a report form, appoved by the branch, which shall contain blank spaces for stating pertinent information concerning the results obtained from use of the product; and (iii) request users of the product to complete and return the report form to an official of the department specified by the chief.

Catch-All Requirements Paragraph

"(b) Special licenses may include such other requirements as the chief may impose to protect the livestock industry and other segments of the public when the chief finds that adequate protection thereof will not be afforded by the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

"(c) Notice of all requirements to be imposed under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section shall be given to the applicant for license for any product under the act as soon as possible after it is determined that such product may be licensed only under special license, and the applicant shall be afforded an opportunity to present his views with respect to such requirements.

"(d) Each applicant for a special license shall furnish all information required by other provisions of the regulations in this subchapter, and all provisions of such regulations in terms applicable to a product for which a special license has been or is to be issued shall apply to such product, except insofar as such provisions are inconsistent with any requirement under this section.

Distribution Under Special License

"(e) Each applicant for a special license shall agree to distribute the product to be covered by the license only for such use as may be authorized under the license.

"(f) Violation of any of the conditions of a special license shall constitute a violation of this section and may be grounds for suspension or revocation of the special license under § 102.51.

"(g) Special licenses shall be converted to regular licenses as soon as field data and other available information justify the change."

Percentage Depletions

—Continued from page 4

dulizing." The effect of these changes is to allow percentage depletion with respect to gross income resulting from these processes.

6. Bentonite was added to the list of products provided with a specific depletion allowance of 15 percent.

7. The maximum deduction which can be taken in any one year for exploration expenditures was raised from $75,000 to $100,000.

6. Bentonite was added to the list of products provided with a specific depletion allowance of 15 percent.

7. The maximum deduction which can be taken in any one year for exploration expenditures was raised from $75,000 to $100,000.

An amendment to reduce the rate of percentage depletion for oil from 27½ to 15 percent was rejected by the committee.

Resin Data Offered by Hercules

A revised technical booklet which illustrates how "Vinsol" resin may be used to reduce the cost of phenol-formaldehyde resins is available from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The booklet gives up-to-date information on "Vinsol" as an extender and reveals numerous ways in which it is used.

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Chemical Institute of Canada

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described by J. B. White, vice-president and director of personnel, Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

At the luncheon preceding the symposium, the featured speaker, O. E. Ault, will introduce the whole subject of training of technical personnel for management duties. Dr. Ault is director of planning and development for the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

In a symposium on the chemical engineer in Canada, J. R. Donald, president of a Montreal firm of consulting chemical engineers, will consider the factors of future growth. R. R. McLaughlin and A. C. Plewes, heads of the departments of chemical engineering at Toronto and Queen's, will discuss the university training of Canadian chemical engineers. D. S. Simmons, assistant general manager of refineries, Imperial Oil, Ltd., will consider the mutual responsibilities of Canadian industry and its engineers.

A second feature of the chemical engineering program will be a unit operations session. This session is concerned with recent developments in equipment for chemical manufacturing, and the key speaker will be Max Leva, American consultant who will discuss packed towers for distillation, gas absorption, and extraction. A feature of this meeting will be the showing of movies on bubble cap distillation column operation by S. A. Guerrieri, of Arthur G. McKee Company.

Winding up the program for the chemical engineers will be a unit processess session. This session is concerned with the chemical changes carried out in large-scale chemical plants as distinct from the equipment with which this is done. Much of the session will be concerned with petroleum operations. V. N. Mackiw will describe certain aspects of the Sherritt Gordon nickel process.

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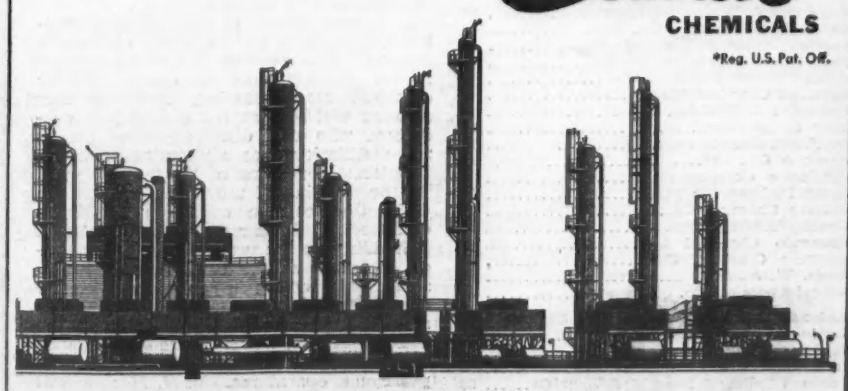

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